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U.S. Urges NATO to Extend Range of Nuclear Arms

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, June 12 (UPI) — The Carter administration is using a new theater-defense strategy to urge NATO to extend the range of its nuclear weapons. The strategy is to replace present nuclear weapons in Western Europe with intermediate-range nuclear missiles — the Pershing-2 — capable of reaching targets in the Soviet Union.

In the SALT-2 negotiations, Moscow insisted that the range of U.S. missiles be limited to 300 miles, at least for the next three years, so that they would be unable to reach Soviet territory from Western Europe. U.S. weapons designers turned to the Pershing, a 400-mile-range missile which was not limited by SALT. The range was increased, and the extended-range Pershing-2 was born.

Getting It Accepted
Development of the system was the easiest part of the problem. Getting it accepted by the NATO countries on whose soil it would be based was to be more difficult. The West Germans, who first raised public concern over the SS-20 deployments, made it known that they would base the new missile on their soil only if another continental NATO country did the same.

That was the exact position that they had taken on neutron weapons, and neither the Netherlands nor Belgium would go along. U.S. negotiators seek to impress those two countries with the differences between neutron weapons and the Pershing-2, which is designed to strike deep in enemy territory and not on allied soil. In addition, it would be deployed in response to a Soviet weapon. The names of countries which accepted it on their soil would be kept secret.

The last NATO maneuvers featured mock use of a long-range NATO missile. For the first time in many such exercises, there was no simulated explosion of NATO nuclear weapons on allied territory. To defuse the expected Soviet response, U.S. officials want the proposed theater arms limitation package to say something about forward-based systems, which have long been a concern of the Russians. All but unknown to the U.S. public, these nuclear-armed fighter planes ring the Soviet Union and have been identified as an issue that must be dealt with in SALT-3.

closed session of the Senate Services Committee on Feb. 10. Alexander Haig, commander of NATO forces, reported Soviet advantage, especially in long-range theater nuclear weapons, according to the recently declassified transcript. The Pentagon to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, an effort to win NATO acceptance of the new missile as important in maintaining the alliance's viability. An official said.

**Berlin Newspaper
Upied by Leftists**
LIN, June 12 (AP) — Supporters of about 70 alleged and terrorist occupied the home of a leftist daily in West today. A group wanted the newspaper printing to public statements and why many of them are hunger strikes.

**Kissinger Felt 'Moral Obligation'
To Help Shah's Move to Mexico**
COLUMBIA, S.C., June 12 (AP) — Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said he acted in the name of "national dignity" in the case of the deposed Shah of Iran who moved to Mexico on Sunday. Kissinger said he felt "a moral obligation to show the world that Americans stand by" the United States. He denied reports that he went to the Bahamas, where Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family had been living, then flew to Mexico with the Shah. "I was never in the Bahamas. I was never in Mexico. I did it all by telephone" from a Washington office, Mr. Kissinger said yesterday in an interview after speaking at a \$100-a-plate dinner here in honor of Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond. "I have not seen the Shah since he left office," Mr. Kissinger added. He said that he had appealed to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to give the Shah refuge "because, unfortunately, our own government wouldn't do anything."

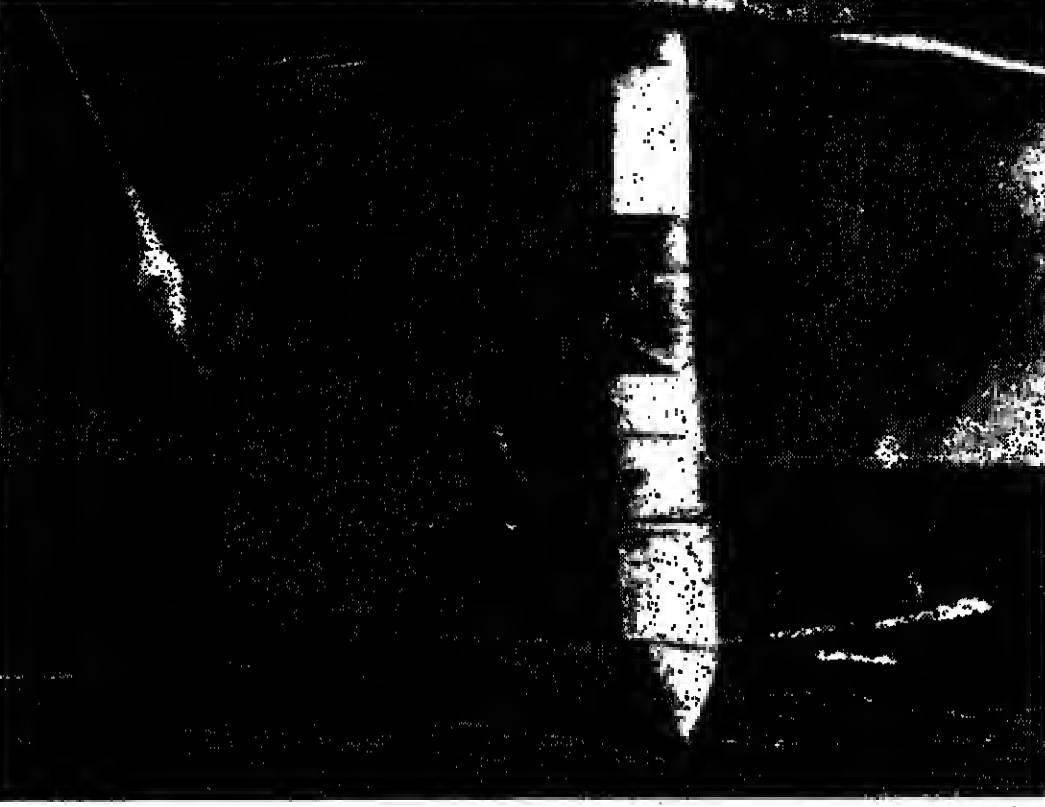
The Shah left the Bahamas on Sunday. He had previously lived in Egypt and Morocco since leaving Iran on Jan. 19. "I felt it was a question of the national dignity of the United States," Mr. Kissinger said of his intervention. "It was a question of humanity, not a question of political support. When the [Carter] administration didn't act, I felt, as the last secretary of state, I had an obligation to do it."

**Armenians Protest
oline Price Rise**
AMA CITY, June 12 (AP) — A Panamanian National Guard bar gas yesterday in dispersing drivers who were chafed by students and other residents they stalled their cars at key points and tied up traffic for hours to protest gasoline price rises. There were no arrests and no injuries or damage. The imposed the price of premium gas from \$1.15 to \$1.47 a gallon and regular from \$1.05 to \$1.37.



Bryan Allen is accompanied by boatloads of journalists as he pedals his Gossamer Albatross over the English Channel.

Pedal-Powered Aircraft Crosses Channel



The Gossamer Albatross stays just above the waves as it approaches the French coast.

Embodied Strong, Patriotic American

John Wayne Is Dead of Cancer at 72

LOS ANGELES, June 12 (UPI) — John Wayne is dead at 72.

The man who, in a half-century of movies, became an international symbol of the strong, patriotic American died of cancer yesterday at UCLA Medical Center. He had been hospitalized since May 1 in the latest of a series of bouts with cancer. In January, during supposedly routine gallbladder surgery, his cancerous stomach and associated lymph nodes had been removed.

He fought for life until the end. "He would not take much medication," a hospital spokesman said. "He wanted to be awake when he died. He would tolerate the pain just to be near his family." His seven children were at his side. Wayne, universally called "The Duke," died at 5:30 p.m. As it became clear that death was approaching for the rugged, rumbling-voiced actor, he was given many honors: Congress and Pres-

ident Carter authorized a special gold medal of the kind given to such national figures as the Wright Brothers. He made his final public appearance at the Academy Awards ceremony in April, drawing an emotional standing ovation from his peers when he strode out to present the Oscar for best picture.

200 Films
In more than 200 films, John Wayne saddled up to become the greatest figure of one of the United States' greatest native art forms, the western.

The movies he starred in rode the range from out-of-the-money sagebrush quickies to such classics as "Stagecoach" and "Red River," and he won an Oscar as best actor for "True Grit" in 1969. Yet some of the best films he made told stories far from the wilds of the West, such as "The Quiet Man" and "The Long Voyage Home."

In the last decades of his career, Wayne became an American folk figure — hero to some, villain to others — for his outspoken views, opinions that were as quick on the trigger as his gun was on the set. A political conservative (although he scorned politics as a personal way of life), he enthusiastically supported Richard Nixon, Barry Goldwater, Spiro Agnew, Ronald Reagan and others who fought for his concept of Americanism and anti-Communism.

But for millions, the man really existed only on the big screen. He had not created the western, with its clear-cut conflicts between good and bad, right and wrong, but it was impossible to mention the word "western" without thinking of the Duke.

By the early 1960s, 161 of his films had grossed \$350 million, and he had been paid as much as \$666,000 to make a film, although in his early days, his salary ran to no more than two or three figures a week.

Divided Opinions
It was rarely a simple matter to find a unanimous opinion on Wayne, whether it had to do with his acting or his politics. Film critics were lavish in praise of him in some roles and shrugged wearily as they panned less notable efforts; one, apparently overexposed to westerns, angered him by commenting, "It never Wayne but it pours."

His pictures made him one of the great box-office draws of all time, and of critics' complaints of his lack of performing versatility, he was fond of saying, "Nobody likes my acting but the public."

He co-directed and starred in "The Green Berets," a 1968 film that supported the U.S. action in Vietnam. The movie was assailed by many major critics on political and esthetic grounds, but the public apparently did not mind. In six months, it had earned \$1 million beyond its production costs of \$7 million.

As the years passed, Wayne was recognized as a kind of national resource, and his various critics, political and cinematic, looked on him with more respect. Even Abbie Hoffman, the 60s radical, paid tribute to his uniqueness. And Vincent Canby, film critic of The New York Times, in an otherwise negative review of "The Cowboys" (1972), wrote that "Wayne is, of course, marvellously indestructible, and he has become an almost perfect father figure."

But years before he became anything close to that, Wayne had become symbolic of the man of imagination.



John Wayne before entering UCLA Medical Center in January.

Cuts in Taxes And Spending Set in Britain

By James R. Peipert

LONDON, June 12 (AP) — True to its campaign promises, Britain's new Conservative government announced a sharp reduction in personal income taxes today and sweeping cuts in government spending.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in presenting his first economic measures that his budget was a "turning point" and a "new beginning" aimed at curbing Britain's economic decline by giving people more incentives. Among the measures announced to the House of Commons was a reduction in the basic rate of income tax from 33 percent to 30 percent and a sharp drop in the top rate from 83 percent to 60 percent, which is about the European average.

By pruning spending in various government departments, the Chancellor also said that he hoped to save £1.5 billion (about \$3 billion) this year.

Defense Increases

But also true to the campaign platform which helped bring Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives to power in the May 3 general election, Sir Geoffrey said that he would increase defense spending by £100 million (more than \$200 million), mainly for new equipment.

The cuts in income taxes and increases in various allowances were the main sweeteners in a rather austere budget which is also expected to increase — at least in the short term — the living costs of the average Briton.

To help make up for revenue lost from income taxes, the Chancellor announced a new "unified" rate of value added tax — a heavy sales tax — of 15 percent. Previously, Britons were subject to a two-tier system of value added tax — 8 percent on most purchases but 12.5 percent on luxury items. The Chancellor said that the higher rate of value added tax will mean an increase of 3.5 percent in

the retail price index, the key measure of inflation, which ran at 10.1 percent over the year ending in mid-April. Sir Geoffrey said that the Bank of England was increasing its minimum lending rate — the basis of Britain's interest structure — from 12 to 14 percent in a bid to tighten up the money supply and curb inflation.

The Chancellor had some good news for investors in announcing an abolition of dividend controls. The ousted Labor government had limited dividends to 10 percent a year. But Sir Geoffrey said that the Tories would not renew dividend control legislation when it runs out next month.

Vienna Fare For Brezhnev: Rolls, SALT

VIENNA, June 12 (Reuters) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev has airfreighted a Rolls-Royce to Vienna for his Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty summit meeting with President Carter starting tomorrow.

The black, highly-polished, British-made Rolls arrived yesterday for the SALT summit aboard a special cargo flight of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, with several Soviet Zil cars and a few German-built Mercedes.

Mr. Brezhnev, a car fancier, has a stable of valuable automobiles in Moscow, including several presented to him by foreign leaders.

A Soviet press officer said: "This is Mr. Brezhnev's personal decision. It will depend on him which car he uses in Vienna. Maybe the cars are needed for other members of his delegation."

Refugees' Gold Sent to Russia

Hanoi Seems Determined To Expel Chinese Minority

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 12 (NYT) — Vietnam appears determined to expel almost all of the members of its Chinese minority and is exacting hundreds of millions of dollars from them before their departure, much of it to repay the Soviet Union for aid and arms sales, according to refugees and intelligence sources here.

Despite denials by Vietnamese officials, there is growing evidence that the exodus is being organized by the government. The regime regards the Chinese as of doubtful loyalty and as unproductive city dwellers who are an obstacle to plans for rural development.

A Vietnamese official who is in charge of emigration in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) recently told the representative of a foreign relief agency that the government wanted to expel the Chinese as quickly as possible and asked for his help. The Vietnamese official, Vu Hoang, the head of the consular department of the Foreign Ministry, said that 800,000 to 1.2 million Chinese remained in southern Vietnam after the departure of 300,000 in the last year.

Roughly 200,000 others have been expelled or have fled from northern Vietnam in the last 12 months, leaving 50,000, according to a Western diplomat in Hanoi. Since Vietnam's border war with China in February and March, the rate has increased, with 3,000 a day leaving Vietnam in recent weeks, officials said.

Subjected to Harassment
To encourage the Chinese to depart, they have been subjected to harassment, including the loss of their jobs, school closures, curfews, intimidation by the police and the creation of detention camps.

An International Red Cross official who has worked in Vietnam believes that, as more refugees put out to sea, the likelihood of their reaching a foreign shore is declining. From discussions with leaders of the Chinese community in Ho Chi Minh City, the official calculated that the number who are drowning or dying of exposure, hunger and thirst at sea had risen to 70 percent from 50 percent. The reason, he said, is probably that fewer seaborne boats are being used.

The traffic in human beings has a double advantage for the Vietnamese government since the police have been collecting 10 taels of gold, or more than \$3,000, from each adult leaving southern Vietnam.

An intelligence report that reached Hong Kong contended that Vietnam has used some of this gold to repay \$100 million to the Soviet Union for its aid and arms sales. Soviet aid to Vietnam amounts to \$1 million to \$2 million a day this year, the diplomat in Hanoi said.

Gold Melted
The gold collected from the refugees is melted in the Bank of Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City and shipped to the Bank of Foreign Trade in Hanoi before transport to Moscow, refugees reported. Some gold bearing faint Vietnamese government markings has appeared in Soviet sales in Europe, according to the intelligence report.

In addition, international banking sources here said, foreigners eager to help their Chinese relatives in Vietnam remitted \$242 million to the Bank of Vietnam in Ho Chi Minh City in April, the last month for which figures are available. Most of the money is thought to have been intended to pay for boat passage.

Such an amount, in one month, is more than half of the value of Vietnam's total estimated exports for all of last year, \$416 million. This year, because of the disruption caused by Vietnam's incursion into

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Arabs Walk Out At ILO Meeting

GENEVA, June 12 (UPI) — Delegates from other Arab states walked out today when Egyptian Manpower Minister Saad Mohammed Ahmed addressed the annual assembly of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Yesterday a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization had criticized Egyptian President Anwar Sadat by name. He was ordered by the conference chairman to start again, omitting references to Mr. Sadat. The conference began last week and runs another two weeks.



Bryan Allen, 26, speaks to newsmen near Cap Gris-Nez, France, after his flight.

Managua Fighting Rages

61 Americans Flown Out of Nicaragua

By Tom Fenton

MANAGUA, June 12 (AP) — A U.S. Air Force transport plane today evacuated 61 Americans, mostly women and children, from this battle-torn Central American capital and flew them to the Panama Canal Zone.

The C-130, which had arrived earlier from the Canal Zone, picked up its passengers — many of them families of U.S. Embassy staff members — at an airstrip here. U.S. officials asked that its location be kept secret for the security of future evacuation operations.

Witnesses reported, meanwhile, that a rocket fired by a government plane destroyed the Managua building housing the only opposition newspaper in Nicaragua, La Prensa.

An attempt to airlift the Americans out yesterday failed when fighting between government troops and guerrillas blocked the road to the airport. Some embassy dependents had been flown out during the weekend.

Guarded by Marines

Today's evacuation convoy was guarded by U.S. Marines and led by a truckload of Nicaraguan National Guardsmen. The evacuees had spent the night at the hilltop ambassador's residence, Larry Pezzullo, the new ambassador, has not arrived yet to take up his post.

"If we can't get them to the airport, we won't move them," an embassy official had said. "If it's not safe, they won't go anywhere."

President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, meanwhile, attacked Sandinista guerrillas with planes and armored cars in Managua. Fighting also raged in the northern cities of Esteli, Matagalpa and Leon.

Large sections of Managua, to which the rebel offensive spread Sunday, were without water and electricity. Few residents ventured from their homes and those who did carried white flags.

Most of the fighting took place in slum neighborhoods, where sympathy for the guerrillas is strongest.

Debris in Main Roads

Large columns of black smoke rose from opposite ends of the city. Main roads were strewn with battle debris.

During lulls in the fighting, people sought shelter at Red Cross centers. Miguel Shibel, general director of the Red Cross in the capital, said 12,000 persons were being quartered in 10 centers.

"There's a large number of dead and wounded in the poor neighbor-

hoods, but there's no accurate information on how many," he said. Ulrich Bedert of Geneva, who heads the International Red Cross mission to Nicaragua, said there were about 25,000 tons of food stockpiled in Managua, but "it won't last long with this many people to feed."

"It's suicide trying to get into the poor neighborhoods right now. Both sides are shooting at anything that moves," he added.

September Toll

Gen. Somoza said at a news conference at his heavily fortified downtown headquarters known as "the bunker" that the estimated 1,300 dead in the latest round of fighting included 300 men of the National Guard, his combined army and police force.

About 1,500 other persons were killed in a two-week uprising led by the Sandinistas in September, and an equal number were estimated to have died in clashes between them and the start of the new rebel offensive two weeks ago.

Gen. Somoza said later in a telephone interview that he had met with the foreign ministers of Venezuela and Ecuador yesterday afternoon, and that they left for home shortly afterward.

"The ministers came here to express their concern over the instability of the whole area," Gen. Somoza said. "Then they listened to me for two hours and I explained the situation. After I finished, they asked three questions. I answered them and they said they would inform their governments."

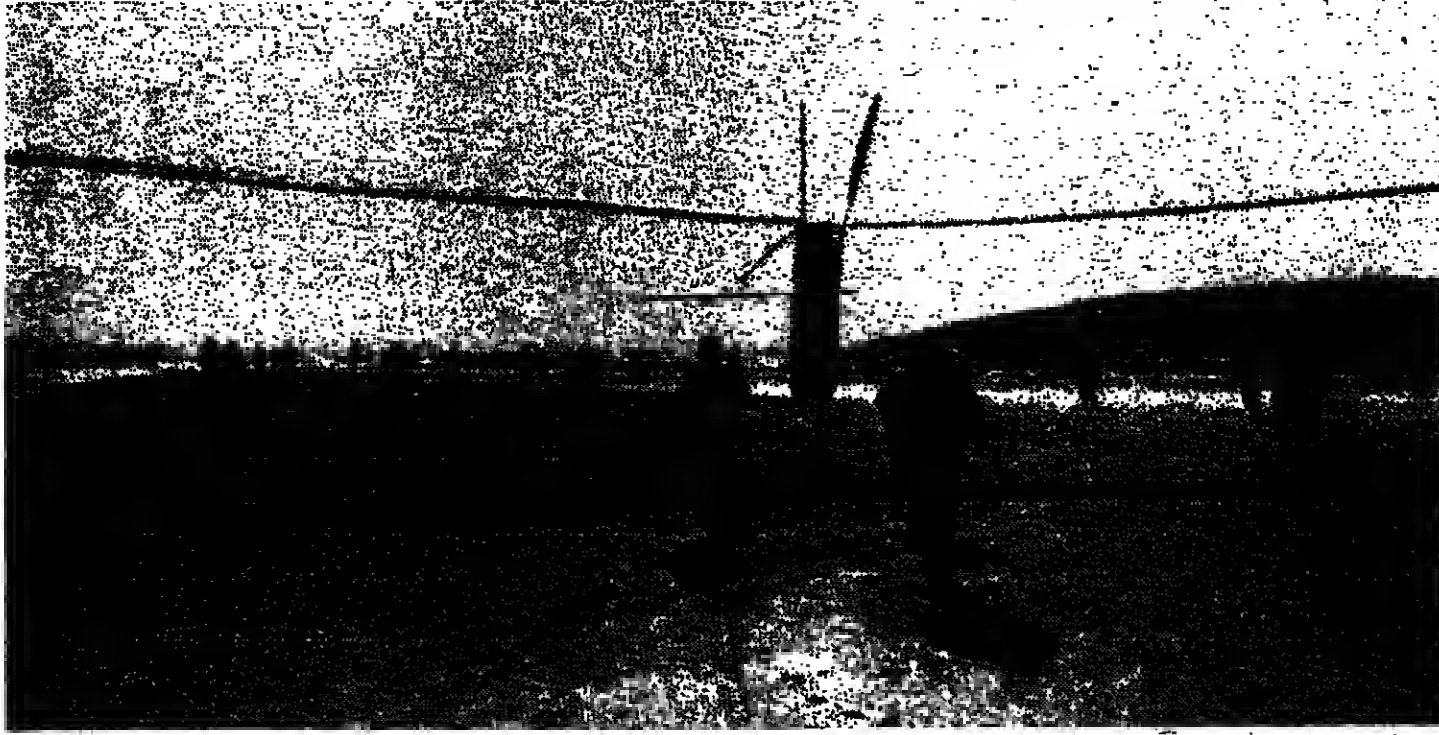
He said the ministers asked him how the crisis could be solved, "why are people taking up arms against the government" and what sacrifice he was prepared to make to settle the conflict.

"I told them the solution for Nicaragua is free elections," he said. "I also said the same situation could occur anywhere in the world where arms are being supplied in large quantities from the outside."

"I said I already had made a sacrifice in agreeing to a plebiscite after the United States unilaterally asked me to resign."

But Gen. Somoza said that under no circumstances would he resign or leave the country that his father, his brother and he have run for 42 years. His present term is scheduled to expire Dec. 1, 1980.

The United States, Venezuela and Ecuador began mediating between Gen. Somoza and the opposition after the September uprising and got him to agree to a vaguely worded plebiscite on his rule.



The pedal-powered Gossamer Albatross lands on the beach at Cap Gris-Nez, France, after crossing the English Channel.

U.S. Team's Pedal-Powered Craft Crosses Channel

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. MacCready said at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy in London last month that it may have a beneficial impact, perhaps in energy saving or in surface transportation.

It also has possibilities as a leisure craft. It could be mass-produced in home assembly kits for less than \$2,000 and has been flown easily by 10-year-olds.

Earlier Creation

The Gossamer Condor, an earlier creation of Mr. MacCready, won \$102,500 in August, 1977, for the world's first controlled human-powered flight — 1.15 miles over a figure-eight course in Shafter, Calif. It is housed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

The Condor could have been built 50 years ago, its designer says, but the Gossamer Albatross — named after the biggest sea bird — is a space age plane. It is made mostly of carbon filament tubing sheathed in a transparent material called Mylar. The Albatross appeared to be undamaged as it lay on the sandy beach here after being quickly dismantled by the large support crew.

It took almost a month to get the weather needed to give the plane its final test — until today, neither of Mr. MacCready's two finished planes had ever flown over water — and to try for France. But low winds, good visibility and a smooth Channel led to a decision late last night to move into position. Just after dawn the lanky, bespectacled Mr. Allen was taped into his bicycle seat dressed in running shorts, helmet, cycling shoes and an orange life jacket.

After a false start, he launched the plane straight out from the bottom of the green-and-white cliff not far from Dover, pedaling at moderate speed and keeping to an average height over the water of about six to eight feet.

A flotilla of a dozen yachts and fishing boats chartered by news organizations fell in behind. The first attempt had failed when one of the one-ounce wheels broke apart after only a few feet.

The biggest expected hazards were the possible overheating of the engine — Mr. Allen — and air turbulence caused by ships. Air traffic had been cleared from the area. But the early morning start minimized the danger that Mr. Allen would

get too hot in his plastic cocoon and he avoided a supertanker with a small change of course. On two occasions, however, one of the press boats got too close and brought angry shouts from the three inflatable speedboats escorting him from just behind.

Owed Much to Luck

Despite meticulous planning, the success of the flight owed much to luck. When he tired before the midpoint, one of Mr. Allen's boats went beneath to attach a line to tow him home. The pilot, peddling furiously, gained the height necessary for this. He suddenly found the going easier at the slightly higher altitude and pressed on.

The \$205,000 prize, which will not quite cover the cost of the venture, was put up by Henry Kremer, a British industrialist, and is administered by the Royal Aeronautical Society. "It is a tremendous achievement," an official of the Royal Aeronautical Society said after the landing.

A similar prize remains for the first non-American to make a similar flight. Under the rules of the contest, set up last fall, the craft must be heavier than air, must be propelled only by the crew, must not fly higher than 160 feet and must not discard any parts in flight.

Mr. Kremer declared that he would be looking for more new ideas to keep the challenge going. "We must now go on to extend what man can do," he added. "The most difficult thing was to make a turn and I was told by experts at Farnborough (England, home of one of the world's leading air shows) that I was wasting my time. But then the Americans proved them wrong."

Then the passengers, far more of them women and children, than men, were ordered to alight. They were surrounded by Thai soldiers and troops into a narrow mountain pass. At the border they were ordered to keep walking. Those who stalled or wanted to turn back were threatened with being shot.

A UN official said that many of the refugees were seriously ill. "If they have to walk for days, many will die," he said. He reported that Thai soldiers were distributing

small amounts of food before leaving the Cambodians across the border.

Bus drivers who are ferrying refugees are reported to have that they have heard shots from Cambodian side after groups of refugees walked into the dark.

While the flow of Cambodians under way, the flow of Cambodians seeking safety, food and medical attention outside their devious country continues. About who made their way across the border at one place Sunday were on buses back to Cambodia yesterday. At another place, 854 arrived yesterday morning were stantly loaded on the buses.

Foreign Presses

A number of foreign and international organizations, notably U.S. Embassy, are trying to persuade Thailand not to repatriate the Cambodians. The UN agency and a number of embassies are receiving anguished cable telegrams from Cambodian families abroad who, after the first word in more than a year that their relatives were and had managed to escape, learned that they were pushed back. A number of refugees have arrived here, mainly France, to plead to no allow their parents, children, and sisters.

The U.S. Embassy gave about 25,000 names of refugees information on their relatives in other countries. It has, it with France, given Thai a number of lists of refugees would be admitted for action. About 1,500 were sent to get transit centers before the return began. U.S. and French here and the UN agency learned, however, that most people on the lists have been turned to Cambodia anyway.

The Thai military office that Thailand was repatriate Cambodians because the 1 countries had shown by the five inaction that they were pared to accept enough. Cambodians quickly enough to relief land of what it sees as a threat to its security.

3 Nations Accept Refugees

ARANYAPRATHET, June 12 (AP) — The United States, France and Australia agreed to accept about 1,000 refugees from Cambodia for resettlement in their countries.

Most of the 1,000 to be resettled are from the Burien camp in Cambodia. The United States, France and Australia agreed to accept about 1,000 refugees from Cambodia for resettlement in their countries.

Meanwhile, Poul Hartung, UN high commissioner for refugees, sent a cable to UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld, expressing concern over the forced repatriation. Nothing said that the refugee situation was a serious danger to the Cambodian.

Belgian Premier to Brussels, June 12 (Reuters) — Wilfried Martens, Belgian Premier, said today for Bonn for a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany to discuss relations between the two countries, government sources said.

Hanoi Seems Determined To Expel Chinese Minorities

(Continued from Page 1)

Cambodia in support of the new government and because of the border war with China, regular exports are expected to be lower.

The refugees leaving now differ from the small groups of boat people who escaped after the Vietnam War ended in 1975. The earlier refugees largely were Vietnamese who were leaving clandestinely. About 80 percent of the present flow consists of Chinese who are arranged by the Vietnamese government.

Open Departure Urged

According to refugees arriving here, the government is so eager to keep control of the flow — and, evidently, to wring all possible profit from it — that some Chinese planning to leave surreptitiously are being approached by police officials and are urged to arrange their departure openly through them.

In another case, according to refugees who arrived here on the freighter Sen On, Vietnamese security forces opened fire in December on a boatload of 220 persons who tried to leave without clearance. Only 18 persons were said to have survived.

To insure that the emigration plan works, the Vietnamese government

Finn General in Poland

WARSAW, June 12 (Reuters) — Gen. Lauri Sutela, the commander in chief of the Finnish Army, arrived here today for talks with Polish Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, the army daily Zolnierz Wolnosci reported.

HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

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TEAR OUT AND SAVE UNTIL RELEVANT

WHAT GOES ARE WEALTH, POSITION, PRESTIGE OR AUTHORITY WITHOUT PEACE OF MIND AND HEALTH?

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The Carr Institute Training Course was designed for busy, pragmatic, responsible people whose jobs or lifestyles put them under pressure. Techniques are taught which allow you to handle stress better, to maintain optimum efficiency, and to relax completely anytime, anywhere.

The course is short, concentrated, and focused on developing practical powers of control over mind and body. Physically, you will learn techniques for lowering blood pressure, slowing your heart, and effecting greater control over healing mechanisms. Mentally, you will be given tools for enhancing creativity, improving memory, and focusing concentration.

The training is non-religious, non-mystical; it is designed to achieve practical results quickly. Use is made of the latest scientific tools (Biofeedback, Brain Hemisphere Integration, Alpha Theta Training) blended subtly with useful aspects of humanistic psychology, management development techniques, Zen, Yoga, and other disciplines.

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Press reviews reflect the quality of the training. "Harpens & Queen" called it "in many ways the most remarkable of European health centres" with "one of the best training programs available." "Psychology Today" and "The Observer" have also published positive reports.

If you suspect there is more to life than you are currently getting out of it, if you would like to acquire tools for inner exploration and imaginative mind training, or if you simply need a short holiday guaranteed to relax and restore you, write or telephone:

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Telex: 212322

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The atmosphere is one of quiet luxury. The house is a XVIIIth-century manor set in 27 acres of parkland. The individual rooms are of great character. Our food is excellent. Courses are limited to eight people in order to ensure maximum individual attention and care.

Press reviews reflect the quality of the training. "Harpens & Queen" called it "in many ways the most remarkable of European health centres" with "one of the best training programs available." "Psychology Today" and "The Observer" have also published positive reports.

If you suspect there is more to life than you are currently getting out of it, if you would like to acquire tools for inner exploration and imaginative mind training, or if you simply need a short holiday guaranteed to relax and restore you, write or telephone:

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Passengers, Plane Return Safely

U.S. Airliner Hijacked to Cuba

MIAMI, June 12 (UPI) — The U.S. airliner hijacked to Cuba yesterday on a flight from New York to Fort Lauderdale, and forced the pilot to fly to Havana, his fate was not known.

There was no immediate word on the man, about 30 years old, who was seen on the plane, the Delta Air Lines L-1011, which was hijacked yesterday on a flight from New York to Fort Lauderdale, and forced the pilot to fly to Havana, his fate was not known.

Mr. Kass said, adding that he took note because he asked himself, "Why would anyone be wearing this kind of jacket going to Fort Lauderdale?"

"Seriously Amused"

Then he got something out of the overhead compartment and rather determinedly walked forward. That was the last we saw of him, Mr. Kass said. "Shortly afterward we were aware that something was seriously amiss."

Jim Ewing, a Delta spokesman in Atlanta, said that Delta Flight 1061 was taken over without warning over Wilmington, N.C., when a man entered the flight deck and demanded to be flown to Havana, Cuba. The pilot notified the Federal Aviation Administration that he was flying to Cuba.

Capt. Vince Doda, pilot of the jet, refused all comment on what the hijacker said to him or what his demands were.

"I think it's best to wait until the investigation is complete before commenting. The Cuban authorities were very pleasant, very helpful. Things went as well as could be expected," said Capt. Doda, a Delta pilot since 1951.

Constance Lewkowicz said it was not until about 8:10 p.m. that the pilot reported over the intercom: "We are not going to Fort Lauderdale. We are not going to Miami. Our destination is Havana, Cuba." I didn't believe what he was saying.

When the plane landed at Jose Marti International Airport in Havana, it taxied to a remote part of the airport because the Cubans were apparently afraid there might be a bomb on board.

Treated Nicely

Miss Lewkowicz said that buses took the occupants to the terminal, where the Cubans were "very nice. They treated us with curiosity."

The airliner was allowed to leave Havana at 1:29 a.m. today, after about 5 hours on the ground, and landed a little over a half-hour later in Miami where anxious relatives and friends milled around outside the customs inspection area.

Officials at the U.S. State Department said that the Cuban government had no immediate word on the fate of the hijacker. A 5-year anti-hijacking treaty signed between the United States and Cuba in 1973 was allowed to expire.

It was the first hijacking of a jetliner to Cuba since 1972, before the extradition treaty with Cuba had been signed. A twin-engine charter plane was commandeered from Tampa, Fla., to Havana in 1973.



Joe Lehman hugs his mother-in-law, Amy DeMeo, after she was returned to Miami from Cuba yesterday after the hijacking of a Delta Airlines jet bound for Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Would Pay All Costs Over \$2,500

Carter Announces National Health Plan

WASHINGTON, June 12 — President Carter announced today the \$25-billion first phase of his national health plan, which would pay every American's hospital and doctor's bills above \$2,500 a year for a single illness.

The plan will go into effect next year, when it faces an uphill fight even from advocates of national health care. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has worked up a comprehensive plan of his own. Organized labor has criticized the Carter plan for not being tough enough on hospital and doctors' fees — an objection the administration insists has been dealt with — and for being presented phase by phase instead of as a whole.

The administration says Sen. Kennedy's plan would cost too much. Sen. Kennedy has estimated the cost of his plan would be \$40 billion in private and federal money. The White House estimate of the Kennedy plan's cost came to nearly \$64 billion. On the other hand, Sen. Russell Long, D-La., has drafted a plan that would pay costs over \$4,000 instead of the president's \$2,500 limit. Some political observers believe that the president and Sen. Long can work out a compromise that would stand some chance of enactment.

The long-awaited Carter plan would also provide unprecedented prenatal and infant care and reform health programs for the poor, disabled and elderly.

Effective Date 1983

The Carter bill would not increase payroll taxes, according to an outline prepared by the administration. The effective date is 1983.

"The American people have waited long enough," Mr. Carter told a briefing for reporters, noting that every president since Harry S. Truman has considered national health insurance. None has been successful in enacting it.

"No American should live in fear that a serious illness or accident will mean bankruptcy or a lifetime of debt," said Mr. Carter, referring to the protection against the expense of catastrophic illness provided by the bill.

Meanwhile, administration forces in Congress succeeded in getting the first test in the Senate for the attempt to override Mr. Carter's policy postponed until tomorrow. It is to occur on a motion to strike from a military authorization bill an amendment that would require the president to lift the sanctions immediately.

Norway Premier in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — Premier Odvar Nordli of Norway conferred today with President Carter and Vice President Mondale.

There are two main features of the Phase One plan.

● HealthCare: Medicaid — for the poor — and Medicare — for the elderly — would merge into a single program costing \$18.2 billion a year. General tax revenues would pay for this part. Physicians would be required to accept HealthCare payments as payments in full. Under the present law, physicians bill their patients for the difference between federal payments and their own fees.

● The Employer Guarantee: A \$6.1 billion provision would build on current group coverage by private insurers, requiring employers to provide minimum catastrophic coverage to all 56 million full-time wage and salary earners and their families; coverage that starts after the first \$2,500 in annual out-of-pocket expenses.

For all pregnant women, prenatal care would be provided through HealthCare or private plans, as would infant services for at least the first year of a child's life.

Inflexible, publicly set doctor fees — based on average Medicare fees in a given area — would be established for elderly or poor participants in HealthCare. Advisory schedules would be set up for physician reimbursement under private plans.

Employers would have to pay at least 75 percent of any premiums for private health plans; employees no more than 25 percent.

Coverage for all 24 million persons on Medicare would be improved, permitting, in one case, the aged and disabled an unlimited number of fully subsidized hospital days after the first day's payment.

Private insurers would administer the Employer Guarantee, while the government would handle HealthCare, making full use of private companies as carriers and claim handlers on a competitive bid basis.

Sen. Kennedy's program would not differentiate between the poor and the elderly, on the one hand, and the rest of the population, on the other. Under the senator's proposal, every American would receive the same health care, and a physician would not know whether his patient were rich or poor. President Carter has insisted, however, that unlike Sen. Kennedy's plan, his program stands a chance of enactment.

Regarded As Attempt to Appeal to Congress

Rhodesia to Send 2 Aides to U.S. to Fight Sanctions

By Graham Harvey

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — Two officials of Prime Minister Ian Smith's Rhodesia government are expected to visit the United States this week, presumably to press for the lifting of American sanctions. State Department officials disclosed yesterday.

The projected visit was regarded as an attempt by Bishop Muzorewa to appeal over President Carter's head to Congress to force the removal of the sanctions by legislation. Mr. Carter refused to end the embargo last week and said that he would fight hard to prevent Congress from doing so on its own.

Bishop Muzorewa reacted by expressing hope that what he called "the will and judgment of the people of the United States" would be reflected more accurately by the actions of Congress than by the president's decision.

Administration officials said there had been no dissent in the government on the decision to provide visas promptly for James Kamukisiiri and Jonathan Maswose because the administration is committed to a policy of neutrality between the Muzorewa government and its opponents in the Patriotic Front guerrilla coalition.

"They pointed out that both Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had emphasized the administration's desire to have regular contact with the bishop and his colleagues. A U.S. diplomat will soon be scheduled to make frequent trips to Salisbury for this purpose and to coordinate policy with a British colleague already stationed there."

The puzzle about the forthcoming visit was that the bishop's government had originally requested visas for Silas Mundawarara, the deputy prime minister, and Foreign Minister David Mukome. These visas had been authorized promptly through the U.S. Consulate in Johannesburg.

Mr. Mundawarara and Mr. Mukome had been scheduled to leave Sunday for the United States, officials said, but the government in Salisbury then abruptly decided to substitute Mr. Kamukisiiri and Mr. Maswose. They were scheduled to leave today. At the same time, Mr. Vance was scheduled today to make appearances before both the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee to defend the decision to retain the sanctions.

Mr. Kamukisiiri and Mr. Maswose have forwarded no schedule for their visit and a State Department official said, "They have not asked to see us, but we would hope to see them." He indicated that the two Salisbury officials would probably consult, if they so desired, with Richard Moose Jr., assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and his colleagues.

In his appearances on Capitol Hill, Mr. Vance was expected to emphasize that the administration has never been willing to give the Patriotic Front a veto over U.S. policy on the sanctions and that it expects to maintain frequent contacts with Bishop Muzorewa.

Officials said the key to the administration's approach was contained in the president's expression of hope for development of "a wider political process" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and what he called "more legitimate and genuine majority rule."

Meanwhile, administration forces in Congress succeeded in getting the first test in the Senate for the attempt to override Mr. Carter's policy postponed until tomorrow. It is to occur on a motion to strike from a military authorization bill an amendment that would require the president to lift the sanctions immediately.

Says It's Not Needed Now

Brown Opposes U.S. Draft Registration

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — Defense Secretary Harold Brown, in a letter released yesterday, said that the Carter administration did not think registration of military draft was necessary.

Brown said that peacetime registration of 18-year-olds was necessary, but that "in the near future, we think that the proper use of action is to enhance the readiness ability of the Selective Service System, including its computer resources, its staffing and its plan."

The critical step toward achieving our goals is not immediate collection of names through registration, said Mr. Brown in a letter dated Friday to Sen. William V. Roth, R-Maine, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

His letter was in response to a request for the Defense Department's position on legislation seeking to state registration.

Mr. Brown's comments in the letter, a long-running debate on registration and the draft, pits him against ranking military officers who have said that registration was crucial in order to accelerate a callup of 18-year-olds in the event of major crisis or war.

Opponents of registration claim that its potential for mobilization by Congress, as well as in the Defense Department, say that the Selective Service System would be used as much as 110 days to call up its first draftees, but with registration it would only take 30 days.

Mr. Brown said in his letter that the administration was concerned that, under present circumstances, the Selective Service System would not be able to mobilize rapidly as many young men as it would need if a crisis developed.

"That circumstance does not, however, lead to the conclusion that peacetime registration is necessary," said Mr. Brown.

A similar measure is expected to be debated on the floor of the House in about two weeks, following approval of the registration plan by the House Armed Services Committee.

Supporters of registration have argued that, without it, the nation will be unable to mobilize quickly in an emergency. Supporters in Congress, as well as in the Defense Department, say that the Selective Service System would be used as much as 110 days to call up its first draftees, but with registration it would only take 30 days.

Mr. Brown said in his letter that the administration was concerned that, under present circumstances, the Selective Service System would not be able to mobilize rapidly as many young men as it would need if a crisis developed.

"That circumstance does not, however, lead to the conclusion that peacetime registration is necessary," said Mr. Brown.

Trucks Fired On

In U.S. Protest

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) — Trucks were hit by gunfire in two states today and drivers attempted to shut down several oil refineries as a protest sparked by the high cost of diesel fuel appeared to spread.

In Wisconsin, a truck driver said that his rig was hit by a shotgun blast during the night as he was driving about 20 miles north of Black River Falls. Another had his windshield smashed by an object hurled from an overpass on Interstate 90 near West Salem. In Tennessee, a truck's tires were flattened by gunfire.

Alabama drivers blockaded two oil refineries in Tuscaloosa and a Tennessee convoy was headed for fuel depots in Nashville. "We're going to the depots to try to shut down every drop of fuel," said a spokesman for the truckers.

Moon Cultist Loses Suit

Against 'Deprogrammers'

By Robert C. Sinter

WASHINGTON, June 12 (IHT) — Claims of assault and false imprisonment by a Unification Church member against those who tried to "deprogram" her were dismissed yesterday by the Supreme Court.

Acting without comment, the court in effect upheld rulings by a federal judge and the 1st U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, that Leslie Weiss, 28, had failed to prove that she had been unlawfully detained and harmed by the effort to break her ties to the church founded by Sun Myung Moon, a South Korean industrialist and defense contractor.

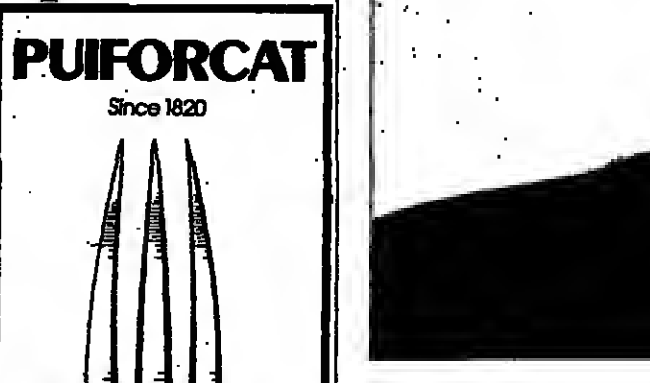
According to the lawsuit by Miss Weiss, she had been held captive by her mother, family friends and California deprogrammer Theodore Patrick Jr. and only escaped by jumping from a second floor window.

However, Judge Francis Boyle, in dismissing her civil suit, held that "in spite of the traumatic and vivid description of the events provided by [Miss Weiss], she suffered no treatable or apparent physical injury."

"The facts that she ate well, napped and moved about at will prior to her 'escape' are distinctly contrary to a claim of traumatic infliction or psychic injury."

The appeals court upheld Judge Boyle, finding that Miss Weiss had not been able to show that the judge's ruling was "clearly erroneous."

In taking her case to the Supreme Court, Miss Weiss argued that both Judge Boyle and the appeals court had interpreted the facts incorrectly. She claimed that she had only pretended to go along with her deprogrammers because she "genuinely feared for her own safety."



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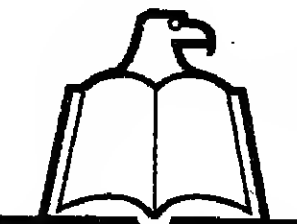
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Colleagues Hail Courage, Generosity

Wayne: Source of Affection and Respect

From Agency Dispatches
HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 12 — John Wayne was remembered by friends and colleagues as a big man, not only in box-office stature but for his capacity to inspire affection and respect.

"John Wayne was bigger than life," said actor Jack Lemmon. "But he never abused it. He always gave more than he got. The loss to our profession, and to each of us in it, was enormous."

"It's hard to believe that John Wayne, the most durable of all film actors, is gone," said Charlton Heston. "But it's not surprising that to the end, Duke gave an example of courage that made him more than an actor and friend. He was — and is — an American institution."

'Enjoyed Life'

"He was a big man," said Buddy Ebsen. "He had a big, generous heart and a great soul. I think even the kids from Harvard who he once allowed to pelt him with snowballs as he rode down the main streets of Boston on an ammunition carrier feel a sense of loss."

Raoul Walsh, who directed Wayne's first major picture, "The

Big Trail," in 1930, recalled: "I put him in pictures 50 years ago, and he was a very fine man, a real good American. He enjoyed life a lot, you know, working with the crew and the cast and stuff. He was always on time, paid good attention to his work and everybody loved him."

Lloyd Nolan recalled playing chess with Wayne while shooting the 1964 film "Circus World" in Spain. "He was over there with [his yacht] The Wild Goose — he traveled on it. He did smoke continuously, but I couldn't blame him because, at that time, so did I. It was only shortly after that that I was pretty well shocked to learn that he had to have a lung removed. He was a magnificent man, not only physically, but his love for America was completely total and his love for his friends was total also. He lived a great life and he'll always, of course, be remembered."

Shirley Temple Black said, "I made a film with him in 1948, called 'Fort Apache.' I think he contributed a great deal to the industry."

Chairman of the American Can-

cer Society, U.S. District Judge Joseph Young, "In his long and continuing battle against cancer, John Wayne provided inspiration to patients throughout the world. The hope he instilled in their hearts will continue to live. In real life, he demonstrated the same courage and positive attitude that characterized his roles in so many films."

"When the word was flashed on a television show I was watching, it was just a big shock," said Bob Hope. "We knew he was in tough shape, but we kept our hopes up, because he had pulled through so many times before."

"I talked to some close friends recently who were close friends of the Duke, and they said he was coming along well. It was quite a shock to hear he died," said Gene Autry, a fellow movie cowboy in the 1930s and 1940s. "John and I worked together on the Republic lot for about 10 or 12 years," he said. "We were very close friends."

"Hell of a Man"

"I will miss him, so will America," said Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who stood with Wayne in the conservative side of the political spectrum. "He was a friend of 50 years. I had great respect and a world of admiration for him. He was just one hell of a guy, a hell of a man."

Sergio Leone, the Italian movie director, said, "With John Wayne disappears a personage of that Hollywood from which I learned so much."

"John Wayne has had as much impact on the world as many of our presidents have had," Elizabeth Taylor Warner said. "Big John was to America and the whole world what people hoped Americans were really like: tough, strong, loyal and never with arrogance, but with true humility."

"His image had as much impact on the world as many of our presidents have had. But he was, foremost, himself — a great actor, a great humanitarian — but always himself. He gave of himself abundantly, and to be a friend was a lifelong thing."

"Thank God his suffering is over, but, oh, I shall miss him."

Jesse Abramson Dies; Reported On Track, Field

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., June 12 (AP) — Jesse Abramson, 75, a leading track and field writer, died of cancer yesterday at his home.

Founder and longtime president of the New York Track Writers, Mr. Abramson was the meet director for the U.S. Olympic Invitational since 1969. He also handled publicity for the annual Milrose Games and other meets.

Besides track, Mr. Abramson covered boxing and college football for the New York Herald Tribune, where he worked from 1924 until the paper folded in 1966. One of his first jobs at the Tribune was rewriting Grandall Rice's condensed cable dispatches from the 1924 Olympics.

He also covered the Olympic Games for the International Herald Tribune.

Jean-Louis Bory

PARIS, June 12, (IHT) — Jean-Louis Bory, 59, a French author and critic, died last night at his home near here of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

Mr. Bory, who was awarded the first postwar Goncourt Prize in 1945 for his novel, "Mon Village à l'Heure Allemande," was also known for his film column in the weekly Nouvel Observateur and for his television adaptations of books by Balzac and Alexandre Dumas.

Ferenc Nagy

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — Ferenc Nagy, 75, ousted as premier of Hungary by a Communist takeover in 1947, died today of a heart attack at Fairfax Hospital in suburban Virginia. He had lived in Herndon, Va., since his government was toppled.

Herbert S. Polecie

HOLLYWOOD, June 12 (AP) — Herbert S. Polecie, 79, a pioneer in radio and motion pictures, died Saturday in Marina Del Rey of a heart attack.

Kenzo Nakajima

TOKYO, June 12 (AP) — Kenzo Nakajima, a literary, music and movie critic and president of the China-Japan Cultural Exchange Association, died of lung cancer here yesterday.



John Wayne in "The Longest Day," a movie from 1962.



The Duke in 1949 — six years before mid-career.

John Wayne, 72, Is Dead of Cancer

(Continued from Page 1)

pregnable virility, the embodiment of simplistic, laconic virtues, packaged in a 6-foot 4-inch tall, 225-pound frame.

He had a handsome, hearty face, with crinkles around eyes that were too lidded to express much emotion but which gave the impression of a man of action, an outdoor man who chafed at inaction and the settled life.

He was as laconic professionally as he could be articulate in private. When he shambled into on-screen view, one could sense the arrival of coiled vigor awaiting only provocation to be sprung. That presence emerged particularly under the ministrations of directors John Ford and Howard Hawks.

Undeceiving Appearances

Appearances were not altogether deceiving. The Duke loved adventure and the outdoors. He did believe that things were either right or wrong, and a man could come back against great odds — as he did in 1944, after a malignant tumor had been removed from his chest and left lung.

He declared afterward, "I've got the Big C licked," disclosing the surgery himself and saying that the public should know that cancer could be detected and possibly halted in its early stages. Within months, he was on another movie location.

More recently, he found himself the target of hate mail from the right wing, whose political idol he had been, when he supported President Carter's spouse of the Panama Canal treaties. He did not mind. Although his basic views had not moderated, it seemed that his tolerance had. He even showed up at a function to congratulate Jane Fonda, who is to the left what he was to the right, for winning a screen award.

Between his first starring role, in "The Big Trail" (1930) and his last one, as the most celebrated gunslinger in the West who finds that he is dying of cancer in "The Shootist" (1976), he shot his way through generations of film fans with little change in style or personality. He had consciously adapted his posture for that first movie and retained it.

"When I started, I knew I was no actor and I went to work on this Wayne thing," he once remarked. "It was as deliberate a projection as you'll ever see. I figured I needed a gimmick, so I dreamed up the drawl, the squint and a way of moving meant to suggest that I wasn't looking for trouble but would just as soon throw a bottle at your head as not. I practiced in front of a mirror."

His entrance into films was as fortuitous as any made by a young fellow who grew up near the Hollywood badlands. But the Wayne saga in fact started much farther east, in the small Iowa town of Winnetka, where he was born May 26, 1907, and was named Marion Michael Morrison.

His father, Clyde, had a drug store, but when Marion was 6, his father, because of ill health, moved the family to Southern California and became a homesteader with an 80-acre farm. Not long afterward, the family settled in Glendale, where his father again went into the pharmacy business.

His store was in the same building as a motion-picture theater, and young Marion, who rose at 4 a.m. to deliver newspapers and — after school and football practice — delivered orders from the store, went to the movies four or five times a week, free.

Even earlier, when he was 7, he had learned about horses and played cowboy. To Glendale, he saw movies being made at the Triangle Studios, where outdoor scenes were often shot.

The link between horse and camera was yet to be forged, but the influences were there from the beginning. Along the way, Wayne acquired the nickname Duke, which came from an Airedale terrier he had had, he used to say, debunking press releases that tried to explain it as some sort of rubber-off nobility.

He worked as truck driver, fruit picker, soda jerk and ice hauler, and was an honor student and a member of an outstanding high-school football team. His athletic talent brought him a football scholarship at the University of Southern California, but in his second year he broke an ankle and dropped out.

While he was still at school, he got a job, as other football players did, as a scenery mover at Fox Films. Director Ford was attracted to the his hulking physique, and made him a "fourth-assistant prop boy."

When Ford was making a submarine film in the channel off Catalina Island, the regular stuntman refused to go into the water because of rough seas. Challenging them, the director asked the prop boy if he would. He did, immediately, and became part of the Ford team.

30s Westerns

In an early film, Republic Pictures gave him a screen credit as Michael Burn and, in another, as Duke Morrison. When Raoul Walsh cast him as the star of "The Big Trail," an expensive, \$2-million western, the director thought that Marion was too insignificant a name for a western hero. John Wayne was born.

It was not the most felicitous of births. The movie was a flop. It had been shot as a talkie on 72-millimeter film, a "superwestern" designed for large screens requiring projection equipment that few movie houses had.

After two nonwesterns, Wayne retreated into quick horse operas. Between 1933 and 1939, he made more than 40 westerns, all grade B or C, interspersed with several

films that took him off the range but not into any particular recognition. Then, like a good guy riding in to relieve the oppressed, Ford came along to cast him as the Ringo Kid in the Oscar-winning "Stagecoach," the 1939 movie that took westerns from the Saturday afternoon, for-kids-only category and attracted the attention of more intellectual film critics. It was also a turning point for Wayne.

His next major role found him in a milieu far from the cactus sets. He played a simple Swedish lad in the crew of a freighter in "The Long Voyage Home," the 1940 Ford film based on the sea plays of Eugene O'Neill.

Wayne's work from that point reads like a bill of lading of popular Hollywood wares. He starred with Marlene Dietrich in three films — "Seven Sinners" (1940), "Pittsburgh" (1943) and "The Spoilers" (1942), others included Cecil B. De Mille's "Reap the Wild Wind" (1942), as well as a slew of World War II movies, including "They Were Expendable" in 1945.

Later came "Fort Apache" and "Red River" in 1948, and "Three Godfathers" and "She Wore a Yellow Ribbon," both in 1949. In 1952, the Duke was the young Irish-American returned to Ireland in Ford's "The Quiet Man." It was a much acclaimed film and is still a frequent television feature.

By the late 40s, Wayne had been transformed from a dashing young adventurer to an older ooe — no less dashing, but with a somewhat more restrained tempo. In "Red River," directed by Hawks, he portrayed a ruthless cattle haron, altogether a good guy, but one with some depth. In this instance, costar Montgomery Clift represented the forces for good.

Wayne invested \$1.2 million in 1960 to make "The Alamo," about the fight between the Americans — the good guys — and the Mexicans. He played Davy Crockett, and the



Wayne in 1969 riding his way to an Oscar in "True Grit."

picture was dear to his heart. "I wanted to recreate a moment in history that will show this generation of Americans what their country still stands for," he said. "I wanted to show them that they had to win what they had, or die — liberty a freedom."

Disappointment

He was bitterly disappointed when the film failed. But he so went on to other work. "The Man Who Shot Liberty Bells," "Hatsari" and "The Longest Day" in 1962, "How the West Was Won" in 1963 and "El Dorado" in 1967.

In 1969, the Duke was almost universally hailed when he starred in "True Grit," directed by Clint Eastwood. He played a dispirited, one-eyed, drunken, fat man — a federal marshal on Rooster Cogburn. In 1970, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gave him an Oscar for that portrayal.

The success of "True Grit" in 1970, to 1975, to "Rooster Cogburn," which he co-starred with Katharine Hepburn in her first western. Wayne starred in his first television special, "Swing Out, St. Land," a paragon of patriotism, 1970, and later became well-known for various television appearances. But he never made a television series, and he had deep reservations about the medium's approach to the western.

"Television has a tendency to reach a little," he observed, "it's not to TV westerns' propensity for psychological insights. I'm getting away from the simplicity of the fact that those men fighting the elements and the forces of nature and didn't have for this couch-war."

His anti-Communist sentiment led him to help found the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals in 1944, was its president for two terms, organization, which eventually disbanded, was accused of having in the names of suspected Communists in the film industry to House Committee on Un-American Activities, although Wayne said that he had never been part of any such thing.

Once, when interviewed about civil rights, he said, "I believe white supremacy until the blacks are educated to the point of respectability. I don't believe in giving them authority and positions of leadership and judgment to irresponsible people."

He said that when he was school he was "a socialist," but for long. He said that he was a rebel, but not one like the youth of the 60s. "Mine [was] a rebel against the monotony of life," said "The rebellion in these kids particularly the SDSers [Students for a Democratic Society] those groups — seems to be a of dissension by rote."

In his later years, Wayne had invested in oil and also, in other things, in a shrimp business in Panama, became more financially conservative. He had not in light hand on his money and at one point realized that was not as well off as he thought.

But he was not impoverished lived with his third wife, Peverly born Pilar Palette, in an 11-7-bathrooms, \$175,000 home Newport Beach, where he in 135-foot yacht. He also owned the ranches in Stanfield Springville, Ariz.

His first two marriages, Josephine Sarnaz and Esphen Baur, also Latin Americans, in divorce.

— RICHARD F. SHEPHERD

A JOHN WAYNE SAMPLER

HOLLYWOOD, June 12 (AP) — A sampler of the best of John Wayne:

"When I came into this business, I had to learn how to say 'yo' yo'." Now it comes natural. — 1960.

"I'm 53 years old and 6 feet 4. I've had three wives, five children and three grandchildren. I love good whiskey. I still don't understand women, and I don't think there is any man who does." — 1960.

"I don't have to answer any man's questions. All I'm for is the liberty of the individual." — 1960.

"I had a rough 10 days in the intensive-care unit. They kept bringing in all those cardiac cases beside me. Finally, I told them to get me a gun — I was ready to shoot my way out." — After lung-cancer operation, 1964.

"I caught it early. I don't care if I ever sell another ticket at the box office, I'd rather tell my story so that some poor soul can get a checkup with his doctor and be as lucky as I was." — Dino, 1964.

"There's a lot of yella bastards in the country who would like to call patriotism old-fashioned." — 1969.

"Most of my crew has been with me for years, and that makes things easier. They might be SOB's, but they're my SOB's." — 1969.

"I drank that evening in Guaymas, yes, I never said I didn't. What should I say? That I fell out of a church pew? I reached for a chair, it slid on the tile floor and I broke a couple of ribs. So what?" — After an on-location, but real-life, bathroom brawl in Mexico, 1969.

"I'm lucky. I remember the pleasant and humorous things, not the tragedies. Thank God the human mind has little memory for pain, and thank God again that I have no memory for it at all." — 1969.

"I thought of three things when I had the cancer operations. My wife, my kids and death. I was butchered. One lung gone, some of the other cut away. When the doctor came in to give me the news I sat in the bed trying to be John Wayne and I gruffly said, 'Doctor, you trying to tell me I've got cancer?' What a shock. I couldn't believe I was dying." — 1970.

"Oscar and I have something in common. Oscar first came to the Hollywood scene in 1928. So did I. We're both a little weatherbeaten, but we're still here and plan to be around for a while lot longer." — Academy Awards ceremony, 1979.

Herald Tribune

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From : Dick Morgan

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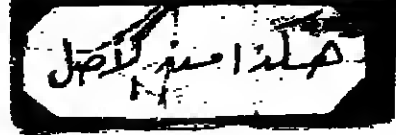
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Politician Involved

Japan's Latest Jet Scandal
aches Inconclusive End

By William Chapman

YO, June 12 (WP) — With a or hanging over the ruling Democrats, Japan's latest bribery scandal, involving a former defense official and a politician, is coming to a noisy end with no major trials likely.

Investigations and prosecutions shed new light on the cozy relationship between business and politics in Japan. This latest episode seemed to become another scandal, which led to the resignation of former Premier Kakuei Tanaka in 1976. Once again, a member of the Liberal Democratic Party seemed to have been taking money covertly for political clout.

Investigators acknowledged they could not invoke the law, and opposition leaders were having difficulty forcing a vote on a perjury charge against the politician.

Secret Funds

Investigators determined that the defendant, a principal of a company here, secretly funneled \$1.4 million to Mr. Tanaka between 1967 and 1971. The company, Nishio-Iwai, was a Douglas agent in charge of promoting the Phantom jet.

Mr. Tanaka acknowledged in a parliamentary statement that he received the money from two officials of the company, who asked him not to write records of the money. He claimed it had been a political donation that did not have any legal consequences.

The public reaction has been stern. Newspaper editorials criticized the majority party for failing to pursue the questioning and called for a perjury indictment. Premier Masuyoshi Ohira reacted by establishing a private advisory council to study ways of preventing a repetition of such scandals, but it has not been greeted with applause.

"We don't think anything will come of this unless the Liberal Democratic Party reflects on its past faults," the newspaper Yomiuri said in an editorial.

remember exactly how many payments he received or exactly what he did with them. He recalled using the money for "election and political campaigns." Asked if he had spread the money around to political allies, he replied, "I don't remember."

Socialist Comments

"It is impossible to think that a trading company devoted so much money to this without expecting to get something back," a Socialist member, Makoto Tanabe, said in an interview. "There was a prior promise between Matsuno and Nishio-Iwai that the money would be paid in part if he was successful in promoting the Phantom."

The Socialists and other opposition parties agreed Friday to demand a full committee meeting to vote on placing perjury charges against Mr. Matsuno, using as a basis the conflict between him and Mr. Ito's testimony on why the money changed hands.

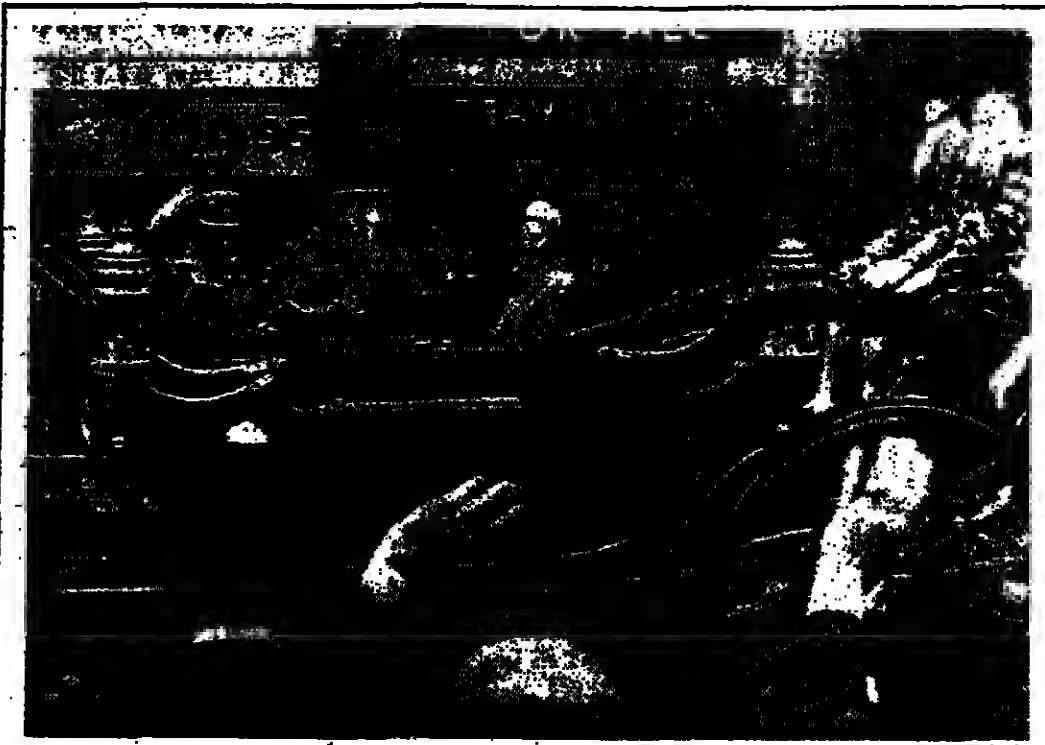
The Liberal Democrats show no inclination to go along with a perjury charge. A vice secretary-general of the party, Kibun Mito, observed in an interview that even Mr. Ito, the prosecutor, did not believe there was evidence of a criminal perjury.

"If the prosecutor cannot indict him, we should not accuse him," Mr. Mito said. He said he believed Mr. Matsuno accepted the money as recognition of a long relationship with Nishio-Iwai, not as a bribe to support the Phantom. There was no political-fund reporting law in the late 1960s, he said. Mr. Mito acknowledged that it was difficult to believe Mr. Matsuno could have used such a large amount of money for his own political purposes.

The case, although apparently closed, leaves a cloud of suspicion hanging over the Liberal Democrats, partly because Mr. Matsuno was such a prominent party member. His father had been a party chief and he had been one of five leaders of a faction loyal to former Premier Eisaku Sato. He also was a leader of the party reform movement that emerged after the Lockheed scandal.

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BRITANNIA WAVES — Queen Elizabeth II and her guest Daniel Arap Moi, president of Kenya, riding in the royal coach en route to Buckingham Palace yesterday. Mr. Moi is in London on a three-day state visit. Prince Charles and Prince Philip are also in the carriage.

Ex-Fascist Accused of Massacre

Romania Refuses to Aid U.S. War Trial

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — The Romanian government has refused to assist the U.S. government in the prosecution of Valerian Trifa, a World War II leader of the Romanian Fascist movement who was accused of a massacre of Jews, U.S. officials say.

A Justice Department lawyer disclosed this week that, despite repeated requests in the last 16 months, Romania had declined to allow access by a U.S. prosecutor to witnesses of the Bucharest massacre in January, 1941, or to documentary evidence that the department believes would strengthen its case.

The massacre occurred during a rebellion against the army by the Iron Guard, a pro-Nazi movement. Hundreds, possibly thousands, of Romanian Jews were rounded up by Iron Guard members and murdered.

Valerian Trifa is now a member of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, with headquarters in Green Lake, Mich. At the time

Paris Taxi Drivers

Stage Protest Strike

PARIS, June 12 (Reuters) — Paris taxi drivers, to protest recent acts of violence, staged a strike today during funeral services for a woman cabby who was slain by a passenger last week.

She was the sixth driver killed in Paris in three years. Her death has led to calls for more protection.

of the massacre, he was the leader of the Iron Guard's student organization, calling himself Viorel Trifa.

He arrived in the United States from Italy in 1950 as a displaced person — a description that the Justice Department now says was false — and became a naturalized citizen in 1957. At his trial, scheduled to start on July 30 in the U.S. District Court in Detroit, the government will try to show that his entry was illegal and that his citizenship should be revoked.

Justice Department lawyer Eugene Thirolf Jr. said that he was filing a deposition with the Detroit court describing his failure to obtain cooperation from the Romanian government.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Thirolf refused to speculate on why the Romanian government, which has consistently proclaimed itself to be anti-Fascist, was unwilling to help him. Other U.S. officials speculated that Romania might be reluctant to make official disclosures that could provoke Bishop Trifa and his supporters to retaliate with revelations about the role played by Iron Guard members in the post-war Communist government.

Mr. Thirolf said that the United States first approached Romania on the case in January, 1977, and received only a transcript of a trial at which the accused and others were found guilty of participating in the Iron Guard uprising. Mr. Trifa was sentenced to hard labor, but the sentence was later voided under a statute of limitations.

When asked for further help, Mr. Thirolf said, the Romanians told the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest, "We've given you everything you need to know. Don't bother us anymore."

Requests for aid were renewed in January and May of last year. Bucharest did not reply to the first request. On the second occasion it said that the request had already been answered.

Mr. Thirolf said that a request filed last September for a prosecutor to be allowed to visit Bucharest was turned down. When it was renewed in February and March, Romania told the State Department a research assistant could come to Bucharest. There they talked with officials of the Foreign and Justice Ministries during the second week of May, but received little encouragement, Mr. Thirolf said.

He was told, he went on, that since the two countries did not have a judicial assistance treaty, Romania could not allow him access to witnesses. He was also told that only Romanian citizens could have access to official archives.

Finally, he was told that Romania might be able to authenticate some of the 40 pieces of documentary evidence that he had assembled and taken with him. "I made formal requests on May 4," Mr. Thirolf said. Now he doubted that there was enough time left to obtain any help from Romania.

China Details Disastrous Quake of '76

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — Details of one of the greatest natural disasters of recent centuries — the earthquake that struck Tangshan, China, on July 28, 1976 — have become available, and they reveal death and injury on a scale that defies the imagination.

Although China has not disclosed the death toll, some estimates are as high as 750,000.

The details were disclosed to a team of 12 visiting Americans led by Dr. George Housner, a specialist in earthquake-resistant engineering at the California Institute of Technology.

The damage was catastrophic because the quake originated directly under a city with a population of more than a million, presumably the first time this has occurred.

Of the 352 multistory brick buildings in Tangshan, 117 collapsed completely, 85 collapsed in part and 99 were severely damaged. Only four were unharmed. Photographs show concrete floors heaped layer upon layer as though the walls had evaporated.

The Kailuan coal mines were the prime industry of Tangshan, with one of the six pitsheads situated inside the city. Until the earthquake, coal from the mines accounted for 10 percent of all Chinese energy production.

When the first great tremor struck at 3:43 a.m., the night shift of 10,000 miners was underground. Electric power was cut off. The ventilation stopped, threatening the miners with suffocation or gas explosion. Pumps shut down and water gushed into some of the darkened mines.

The electrically powered elevators stalled, but, according to the Chinese, most miners were rescued within hours. Some, nevertheless, were not brought out for two weeks.

Twenty-eight trains were operating at the time, some at high speed. Seven were derailed with untold casualties. More than 300 miles of track were damaged. Twenty highway bridges collapsed or were badly damaged; 211 other bridges were less severely damaged.

Such collapses impeded relief efforts. Water pipes were ruptured in so many places that years of work will be needed for full restoration.

Forty earth dams were damaged, including one 217 feet high and 315 feet long, but there was no severe flooding.

Chinese engineers attribute the widespread collapse of buildings to unreinforced construction. A major earthquake in Tangshan had not been considered likely, although it

is in a zone where there have been four severe quakes since 1966. In any case, reinforcing those of the 916 multistory buildings that needed it would have been impractical.

Americans who have studied the quake see lessons regarding, for example, the effects to be expected from quakes along California's San Andreas Fault. It is believed that major quakes must occur sooner or later along that fault near both San Francisco and Los Angeles.

As with quakes on the San Andreas Fault, the motion in Tangshan was right lateral; that is, the earthquake involved slippage along a fault in which the far side slid to the right. The ground was broken along a southwest-to-northeast line running across the city.

Buried Bedrock

Movement along that fault in some places reached 10 feet. Faulting of the buried bedrock is thought to have extended 90 miles. Also applicable to the California situation was liquefaction of the soil over more than 1,000 square miles. This occurs when waterlogged soil is shaken. The ground loses its bearing strength and structures subside, tilt or collapse. On the coast near Tangshan the land subsided 10 feet and one village was inundated by the sea.

Such liquefaction caused much of the damage in the low-lying areas of San Francisco during the 1906 quake. The likelihood of its recurrence is a cause of concern for construction around the rim of San Francisco Bay.

Two special effects of the quake, craters and "sand blows," were reported by the Chinese. Some craters were large enough to swallow a house and may have formed over previously unknown limestone caverns.

Sand blows are geysers of sand that erupt where an underlying sand layer is squeezed. They were observed during the New Madrid earthquake in the Mississippi valley early in the last century. Some sand blows around Tangshan reached a height of 10 feet and continued for several hours. They were so voluminous that irrigation canals were blocked and farm land was buried.

The city's industry was crippled by the deaths and property damage. With power and cooling water cut off, the molten iron in four blast furnaces solidified, and the furnaces had to be demolished with explosives. According to Hong Kong journalists who visited the city, 1,892 workers at the Tangshan

Indian Satellite to Go Up

NEW DELHI, June 12 (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has agreed to launch a third Indian satellite next year, the Indian Space Commission announced today.

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cos Meets

Guerrillas

LA, June 12 (UPI) — Presidential Marcos formally the surrender of 1,000 guerrillas during Independence Day ceremonies today scaled for an end to the rebellion.

Marcos mingled with the and shook hands with them in ceremonies in Rizal Park. Bowing to tradition, the 61-year-old, a Roman Catholic, held a as he administered the allegiance to the former

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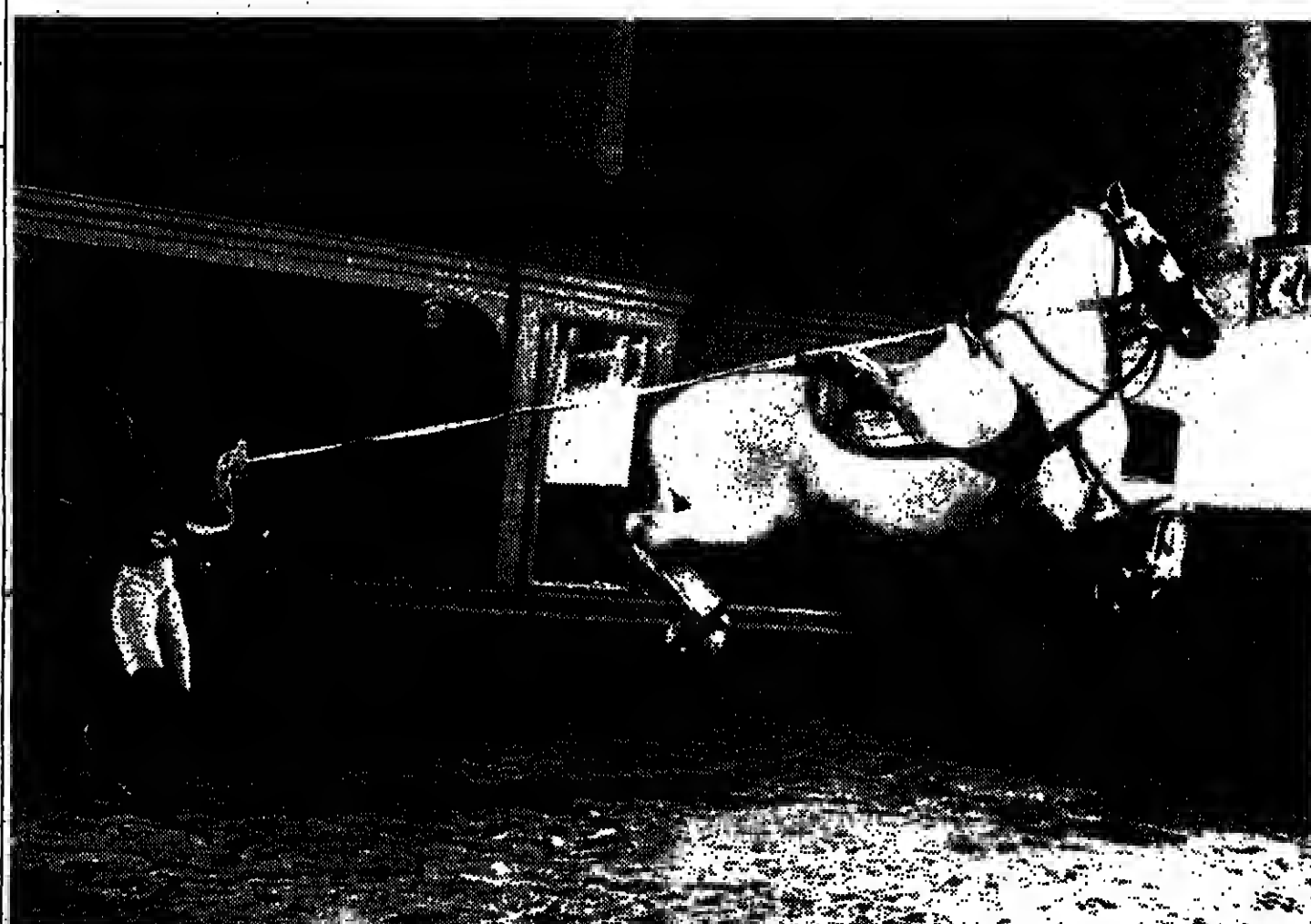
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Los Angeles East

Then there was the one about the fellow at the Gulf station: Having waited his way to the head of the line, he discovered there was a \$5 limit on the amount of gasoline a customer could buy. So he produced a sawed-off shotgun, waved it around, got \$10 worth — and sped away. Minus the weapon, there were other equally bot confrontations, scuffles, cut-in-ahead-ofs, obscene gestures and the rest, as motorists clutched, in the most unautomotive sense of that word, and stormed gas stations at first word of a prospective dip in available gas over the weekend. But the awful part has yet to be stated. It is that *this wasn't California*. It was here.

Yes, Washington, D.C. and environs — home of the Energy Department and the American Petroleum Institute and the Senate Finance Committee and an unending supply, if not of unleaded gas, at least of unsolicited advice about how other Americans should behave in the face of the coming shortages: Pull up your socks! Quit topping your tank! For Godssakes, do something about your awful, profligate life style! And so forth. You probably won't believe this, but even we ourselves have from time to time, dropped one on California, suggesting that those golden surfers of the national imagination face up to reality and accept their rightful, unhogish

place in the great national gas line — no more, no less. And now this.

It is too humiliating, and, frankly, there is no way out of accepting the moral burden Saturday and Sunday's events imply. True, the gentleman with the shotgun at least was, by police accounts, driving a Florida car. But to dwell on that is only to seek refuge in a technicality. Far too many people in this region behaved brutally in those gas lines (and some by the mere act of unnecessarily joining and elongating them) over the weekend. This is at least worth mulling over as you consider whether to charge out to the next open filling station you can find, wielding an ax for the purpose of gaining a top-off cup and a half of gas to ensure your peace of mind as you drive a few dozen extra miles for no particular purpose. What you should consider is this: Don't do it.

Nevertheless, however much this and other regions may yet reform, what's done is done. So the terrible new truth is that California now stands absolved of certain distinctive breaches of petroleum etiquette that a grateful nation never tired of charging her with. We are all Californians now. Or, in the profound and prophetic thinking of one of her best known native sons: Everybody does it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Canal Cliffhanger

As the Panama Canal treaties come down to the wire in the House, the arguments of those who wish in effect to roll back the clock 70-odd years and keep the canal under U.S. control have become progressively more hysterical. This is a backhanded tribute to the treaties, which the Senate ratified last year: The hysteria demonstrates that even the treaties' most frenzied foes cannot make a solid rational case against them. Yet the vote — delayed yesterday by request of the administration — coming up shortly in the House on legislation to implement the treaties is a cliffhanger.

The opponents claim that Panama's alleged role as a gunrunner to guerrillas in Nicaragua renders it an "unreliable" partner to the United States in operating the canal. The specter is raised of Panama as a Cuban stalking horse. The gunrunning charge is serious but it is with Panama's readiness to honor its treaty undertakings to the United States. The canal treaties, by stabilizing a relationship that otherwise would smolder and perhaps explode, will reduce Cuba's Central American openings. Moreover, what better demonstration of "unreliability" could there be than having the House play the spoiler and nullify treaties solemnly ratified by the Senate? Nothing in the treaties entitles either party to back out simply because it objects to

the other's policy in respect to a third country.

Treaty opponents further claim that the United States will be paying Panama billions of dollars to take over the canal, and they go on to suggest that with this money the United States will be financing one Cuban-sponsored, Panamanian-mounted revolution after another. In fact, the bookkeeping methods by which tallies in the billions are made are taken seriously only in the extremist quarters where they have been invented. The administration's figure (not the lowest around) for the cost of the treaty to the U.S. Treasury over a 22-year period is \$870 million. None of this goes to Panama — except for \$3 million planned to pay for moving U.S. graves from one Canal Zone location to another, and a few thousand dollars to add Spanish designations to certain English-language road signs. The bulk of the \$870 million will go for U.S. canal employees. Think of it: \$40 million a year to assure the security of a vital waterway and a continuing U.S. presence. It's a bargain.

Really, the issue is simple. The anti-treaty people are radicals masquerading as conservatives. They urge a course that would jeopardize U.S. use of the canal, undermine U.S. diplomacy and sully U.S. honor.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Fuss Over Rhodesia

One thing is certain: The great majority of black Rhodesians want the Muzorewa government and there can be little fault to find with it from the angle of democratic legitimacy. About the blocking provisions for the white minority included in the Constitution, there is room for argument, but interestingly enough it is the foreign apologists for the Patriotic Front and not the local black politicians that are making the most fuss here. Zimbabwe Rhodesia is now a state within defined frontiers and with a democratically-elected government, and it fulfills the conditions for recognized independence postulated by Britain in 1965. Those with an important say in the future attitude to the country, including the so-called front-line states, will soon have to make up their minds where they are heading.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, (Zurich).

Living With Mr. Carter

President Carter goes to Vienna this week to sign the second strategic arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union. He will do so at a time when he is confronted with problems all around. On the foreign policy side alone, Congress could choose to defy him any day now by voting to end economic sanctions on Rhodesia.

The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel may be a singular achievement, but it has yet to be shown that it adds to stability in the Middle East as a whole. Even on SALT-2, the president is going to have to fight hard to secure ratification in the Senate.

On the domestic side... there is the continuing failure to introduce a comprehensive energy program... Not least, there is the problem of inflation, where the annual rate is in double figures and is likely to get worse... In these circumstances it is not surpris-

ing that Mr. Carter's popularity should have dropped still further.

It also has to be remembered that the 1980 election campaign has effectively already begun. The possibility that he may not be re-elected, and could even be rejected by his own party, can hardly add to his authority. If there is one common thread running through the president's apparent weakness, it is his inability to get his policies through Congress.

It is not that his policies or priorities are wrong... Yet time and again he runs into congressional opposition... Allies of the United States have to face the fact that — for whatever reasons — U.S. leadership is not what it was... It means that while in no way turning their backs on the Alliance, they themselves will have to take greater responsibilities around the world.

— From the Financial Times (London).

France and Bokassa

At a time when Western leaders are trying to establish new international standards in defending human rights, it comes as a shock to bear the French Minister of Overseas Aid, Robert Galley, describe the massacre of scores of schoolchildren in the Central African Empire as pseudo-events.

There is ample evidence to support Amnesty International's reports.

Yet Mr. Galley's reaction to these events is to urge everyone to sweep in front of his own door, instead of looking at an affair which, to African states, appears to be an unfortunate accident of limited importance.

Even if it were true that African states took this deplorable view (which is doubtful), that should be no excuse for Mr. Galley not to clean up France's own doorstep, since it is French economic aid which alone makes it possible for [Emperor] Bokassa's regime to survive against its numerous opponents.

— From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

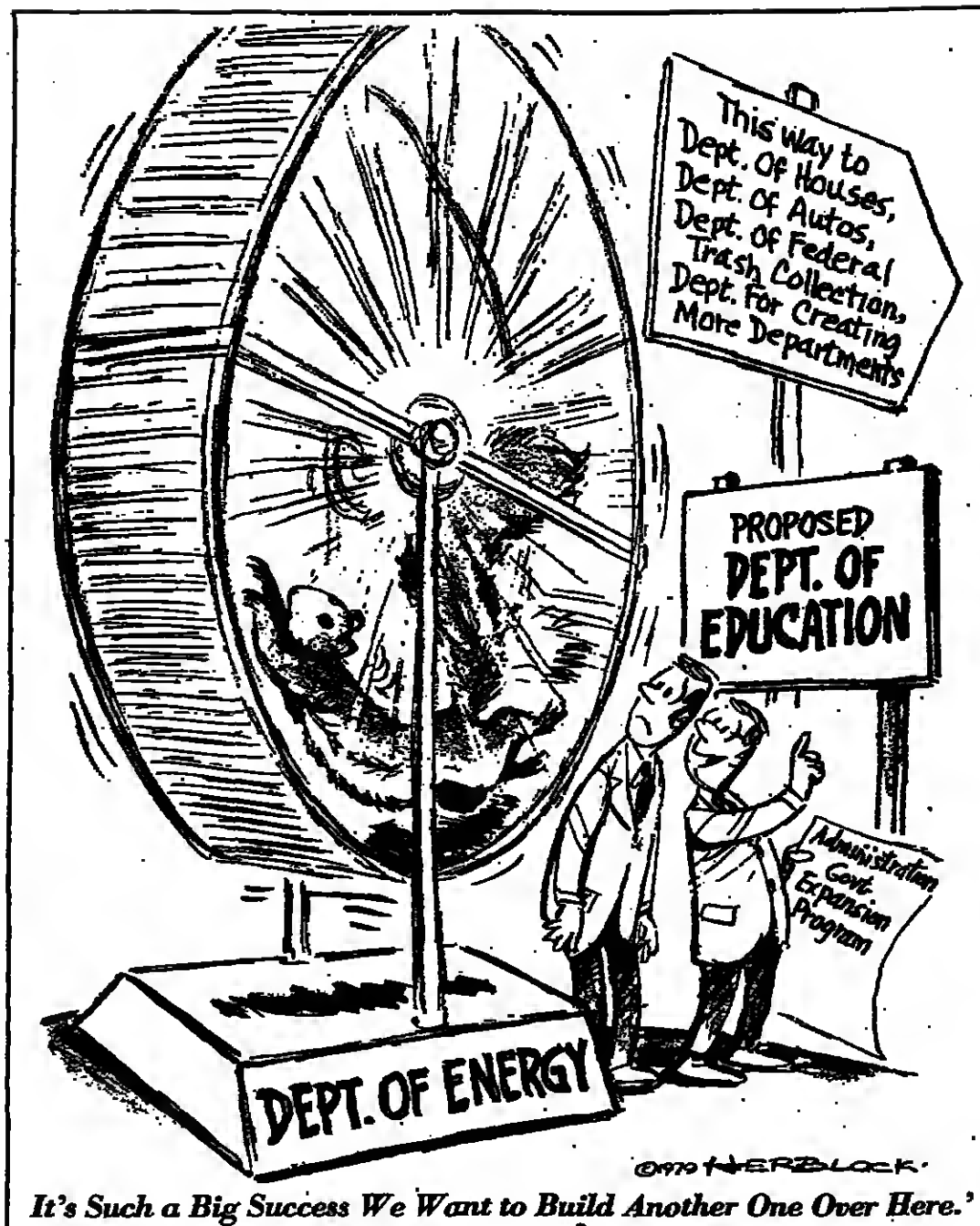
June 13, 1904

MILAN — For the last two weeks, the murder trial of Olivo, a highly educated industrialist, poet and mathematician, has held the entire city in suspense. Olivo had married a common and immoral servant. Continual quarrels, due to their utter incompatibility, followed, and one night Olivo killed her. He cut the body into little pieces, placed it in a trunk and carried it to Genoa, where he threw it into the sea. He was discovered, and soon confessed. Today he was acquitted on the grounds that he acted in a half-conscious state. The verdict was received with applause.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1929

NEW YORK — The Anti-Trust Act, which oil operators have declared prohibits freedom of action in reaching voluntary agreements as to limitation of production, has been invoked against the action of a number of prominent oil companies in pooling their patents for oil-cracking processes. The action confuses the current meeting in Colorado Springs, which President Hoover had hoped would settle the matter of conservation of oil. The Rocky Mountain states, in which much of the public domain is located, want the conference to go on record as opposing the president's action in closing government lands to oil prospectors.



Cults and Deprogramming

By Christopher Edwards

NEW YORK — Consider the following situation: you receive an abrupt phone call from your 21-year-old son one afternoon, four weeks after he left you at college graduation ceremonies — a call in which he refuses to explain where he is but assures you that he is "in good hands now." Your son, fresh from Yale, starts using childish phrases, stumbling with his words; he speaks about his new community of love called the Family in a unfamiliar, rhythmic tone. As he talks, you can hear someone coaching him in the background. Over the following weeks and months, your son's sporadic phone calls become suspiciously automatic — his voice cold and distant, his conversations more evasive, his pleas for clothing and money phrased in a language of clichés which is not his own. You suddenly and accidentally discover one day that your son is now a loyal disciple of a self-appointed Messiah, working in front groups 20 hours a day to usher in a world dictatorship under a South Korean millionaire industrialist named Sun Myung Moon.

Tricked

After talking to ex-members of the Unification Church, you find that your son was tricked into a weekend of conversation at a locked compound in northern California — subjected to techniques designed to flatter, threaten, confuse, and seduce him into membership as a passive "heavenly child." You finally realize, after close study, that he has lost control over his mind; if you do not separate him from the group and talk to him, he will work and fight until he dies for his Master.

I am not describing a hypothetical situation. Hundreds of parents across the world have been stunned by this very tragedy. I am extremely close to this story. The parent I described was my father, and I was the helpless, frightened Moonie who obeyed the commands of my leaders without question. Three years after I left the cult, the story took on a new and more frightening meaning with the revelation of the People's Temple massacre. I wept at the news of Guyana, knowing that I would have died for these same ideals of a perfect world of love if my leader had suddenly lost his vision of earthly paradise.

Need for Action

Deprogramming has become an international controversy over the past few years. As an ex-cultist, writer, and student of the social sciences, I would like to briefly explain the purported function of deprogramming and the need which parents feel for such action. In order to understand deprogramming, one must examine the initial techniques for manipulative conversion. My own rapid conversion, as detailed in my book, "Crazy for God," was initiated by an invitation for a dinner and a relaxing weekend in the country. Here I was exposed to a variety of manipulative tactics by which seemingly loving, trustworthy people induced a sense of terror and despair about the world. They continually placed me in a variety of situations deliberately designed to create confusion, such as fast-paced games and ritual exercises which demanded complete participation according to rigid rules which were never explained. They would finally explain the rules and bodily direct me in what appeared to be a loving and trustworthy way. However, as I later learned, this was a technique designed to establish an authoritarian relationship between leader and follower. After this dynamic was established, the leaders taught distrust of the mind and demanded obedience to their new beliefs.

In the "honeymoon" phase of membership, cult life was beautiful, peaceful and loving — as long as I obeyed the rules without question and expressed a willingness to suffer physical pain and humiliation for the sake of Moon. Later, as a reader in this group, I knew the techniques all too well, recognized the purpose of the training session, learned these tactics from my leaders, and effectively practiced them to reduce others to the helpless state I experienced.

Programmed?

Was I "programmed"? I was teased and coaxed into participating in a well-planned, systematic procedure which forced me to accept beliefs without question for my very survival in the group. I was taught techniques to stop any residual doubts. I was filled with fear at the prospect of leaving the "Family" to examine my new faith. In my first two weeks in the training camp, my mind was opened, cleansed of "impure" or critical thoughts, closed and sealed, not to be opened up again until my deprogramming eight months later. Any learning in the group consisted of absorbing and imitating the gestures and beliefs of my leaders. I was regressed to the cognitive level of a child, taught techniques to stop all reflection, and forced into a role which destroyed basic abilities to think and feel as an adult.

Eight months into my Moonie discipleship, I was deprogrammed. During the deprogramming, I was shown information about the cult which was withheld from me as a member, and I was confronted with my increasing insensitivity towards the "fallen" or "Satanic" people outside the cult. The deprogrammer encouraged me to think, to read, to speak to others in the confidence that I could now decide about my life for myself. With an open mind, I could evaluate old and new programs of belief without fear and without the need to believe the interpretations of my deprogrammer.

Those who attack the concept of deprogramming often fail to consider the options available to parents who find bizarre and devastating personality changes in their children. Families usually object not so much to the beliefs of their new cult relatives; they are horrified by the loss of basic abilities in their loved ones, especially their lack of ability to examine their beliefs, question the authority of their leaders, or make any plans for their own lives. They therefore seek deprogrammers as the surrogate therapists for the problems unique to their cult-involved children. Since the worldwide mental health community has failed to seriously consider the psychological degeneration of these cult converts, there are no legal, safe, and sensitive alternatives available to parents who sense a psychiatric crisis in their loved ones.

Until psychiatrists, psychologists and other trained mental health workers thoroughly research the problems of mind control, scientifically document the phenomenon, and develop supportive psychotherapeutic care for those who suffer from such groups, parents will be forced to continue to have their children kidnapped and deprogrammed — even at the risk of stiff fines and imprisonment.

If mental health experts provide alternatives to deprogramming, give support to families of cultists and ex-cultists, and offer short-term or long-term care for cult survivors, we can be assured that the controversy over deprogramming cultists will abate; if no alternatives develop, I fear new levels of violence marked by increased body-snatching between families and cults, raids on family homes and cult compounds, and possible vicious attacks on parents, deprogrammers, and cult leaders.

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Letters

Led Astray

My congratulations to Maxwell Geismar (JHT, June 4) for having the courage to say it: Anais Nin was a phony. I suspect that a lot of people, like myself, were led astray by Henry Miller.

I've since learned that Miller, great a writer as he is, often lavished praise on the undeserved. He apparently let his critical faculty be clouded by loyalty to friends — a falling easy to forgive.

HARRY B. DAVIS,

Epperheim, West Germany.

Israeli Claim

Arab Jerusalem is pure fiction; the facts support the Israeli claim. The United States should weigh the facts carefully before giving in to Arab blackmail and selling Jewish Jerusalem for a few barrels of oil. Jerusalem has had an overwhelming

ingly Jewish population for over a century.

The case for Arab rule in East Jerusalem is based on the period of Jordanian occupation from 1948 to 1967, when the Jews were expelled from the Jewish quarter of the old city where they had lived for centuries and all traces of Jewish habitation including synagogues and cemeteries were systematically destroyed. After the liberation of East Jerusalem in 1967, the Israelis began rebuilding the old Jewish quarter, with condemnation by the Arabs and the UN for changing the "Arab character" of the city. This "Arab character" of the old Jewish quarter did not exist before the Jordanian occupation in 1948.

The United States has already given in too much to fictional Arab claims in forcing Israel to give up valuable territory in Sinai which was never really part of Egypt. This territory was given to Egypt by Britain after World War I as part of a deal to protect British interests in the Suez Canal. The border was drawn in accordance with British imperial interests, and it is ridiculous to claim that 100 percent of this territory is sacred Arab land which must be restored to Egypt. The Israelis built valuable air bases and settlements in desolate spots which had been completely ignored by Egypt. If only 98 percent of the Sinai had been returned to Egypt, the United States would not now be wasting millions of dollars rebuilding these air bases a few miles away on the other side of the old British imperial border, and the settlers who made the desert bloom

would not be evicted from their new homes.

The new morality of the 20th century states that land belongs to the people who live on it and work it, and not to the absentee landlords who sold it cheap by shady deals, did nothing to develop it, and claim all the profits when the value rises because of work done by others. If the U.S. government continues to support the absentee landlords against the people who live and work on the land, the United States will be on the wrong side of every revolution in the Middle East.

HARRY J. LIPKIN,

Rehovot, Israel.

كنا من الدول

in Africa

Now One Man Got Rid of \$10 Million

By Michael Gibson

S (IHT) — "What would do if you inherited \$10 million?" is the sort of question feed idle fantasies. To Hidalgo, however, it was not when he learned one day in 1971 that he had inherited that from a trust fund established by his grandfather. The family money in tobacco, mostly United States and Germany, inheritance came as a because, Hidalgo said, "my were worried that I might out to be a serious-minded that I might be tempted to a playboy. So they decided tell me that all this money ing to me."

10 years later, Hidalgo is us- inheritance in quite a differ- he has established a to stimulate economic ment in the neediest coun- Africa.

can you do with so much he asked. "I am a fairly person; I don't have a fan- flamboyant lifestyle and I don't need it. Anyway, I can work and earn a salary, and believe in spoiling children with them a big fortune and give them a distorted life."

What are the alternatives? Invest it so as to make money still, with a view of a second John D. Rockefeller time I'm 78 — with a little brother possibility was to do eg really constructive with nothing that would help the

to Lend idas a Hand

INGTON (UPI) — The Zoo's two giant pandas 8 years old and once again mate this spring. Their despairing on igniting a ro- park, are considering arti- mination.

ists at the zoo twice tran- Hsing-Hsing, the unsuc- male, and obtained samples term last week. It was sent Institute of Comparative e in Houston, to be stored n a sperm bank until next en Ling-Ling goes into her pringtime fertile cycle.

han Xanten Jr., curator of is at the zoo, said scientists e they won't have to resort t want to make sure the produce an offspring. "It's sort. We much prefer them themselves," Xanten said. scientists hope to put the together for one last roman- inter next spring.

people who need it most in the world."

When the news of his inheritance arrived, Hidalgo was 27; he had been working at the World Bank for two years and was earning \$13,000 a year. His first decision was to stay with the bank. A year later he became involved in projects in Africa and by 1971 he had decided that his fortune would be devoted to helping Africa.

Not Purely Rational

"No, the process was not purely a rational one," he said, not reluctantly but with the reserve of a map who does not really see how his private feelings could interest other people. "I had traveled by then to northeastern Brazil, where I was shocked by what I saw and by tangible instances of inequity; to Asia, where difficulties appeared too overpowering, at least in respect to the means at my disposal. My \$10 million there would have been no more than a drop of water in the desert. And finally to Africa, where, for one thing, I discovered that problems were more manageable for a small institution, which was all I could hope to establish. That was a reasonable observation. But there was also a very deep and emotional factor: I fell in love with Africa. People there are natural and sincere. I even felt that I was breathing better there than in our part of the world."

He intended to take a temporary leave from the World Bank in 1974 to set up his organization. But then came an opportunity to direct the bank's Africa Division of Financing and Industrial Development and acquire experience in his chosen area.

Working directly under Robert McNamara, the World Bank president, Hidalgo ran his division with a free hand and dizzying efficiency. In fiscal 1976, according to David Gordon of the World Bank, Hidalgo's department put through more projects than it ever had.

At the end of 1976 he temporarily left his \$35,000-a-year job to set up what has become the Fund for Research and Investment for the Development of Africa (FRIDA) with his inheritance. "We decided at the outset," Hidalgo said, "to concentrate on a few countries for a few years and try to be very efficient there with our small resources."

One of the countries in which FRIDA operates is the kingdom of Lesotho, an impoverished and eroded dot of land surrounded by South Africa. Lesotho is independent, but most of the men go to South African mines to find work. FRIDA has set up three operations so far in Lesotho, including a tapestry weaving workshop functioning with 150 women. An investment of \$80,000 created two more

workshops and 250 additional jobs. The tapestries produced there depict scenes of daily life in fresh colors and are sold through FRIDA shops in London and Paris; two outlets in the United States are planned.

Hidalgo was born in 1942 in Madrid, the son of a Spanish writer and public figure of the same name who is remembered (unfairly, in his son's view) as the minister of war who promoted Franco to the rank of general and sent him to quell the uprising of the miners in the Asturias in 1934.

"My father made me swear before he died," Hidalgo said, "that I would never accept a political position in Spain. He was an honest man who spent all of his own considerable personal fortune during the time he was minister of war because he did not want to take advantage of the allowances he could have disposed of. He returned to Spain after the Civil War, having withdrawn from politics, and was instrumental in getting 39 death sentences commuted by Franco."

"Franco had a strange affection for him, but he was by no means a Francoist; in fact, when Franco's troops entered his native village at the end of the Civil War, over 100 of his close friends and political associates were massacred, and my father himself was denounced to the authorities as a dangerous revolutionary by cousins who were landowners and who wanted his head. All this marked him so deeply that he never wanted me to get involved in Spanish politics."

A Crazy Life

Young Diego studied law in Madrid, then got a master's degree in business administration at Harvard in 1968. From there he went to the World Bank. He married in 1969 and has two daughters who live in Washington with their mother. The Hidalgos were separated in 1975.

"I lead a crazy life," he said. "With FRIDA I carry on nine different full-time activities. We have offices in London and Paris and



Philanthropist Hidalgo

"I don't need it."

field offices in Ouagadougou [Upper Volta] and Lesotho. Last year I took the plane 217 times. But I try to spend at least one week each month in Washington to see my children."

FRIDA has charity status; all profits from consultancy, marketing and recruiting subsidiaries are channeled back into the foundation. Its objective is to set up about 20 industrial projects by 1983 along with a significant and efficient commercial network for African crafts. If this works out, the foundation will try to funnel international financing to projects using the human resources of Africa's least developed countries.

The project has been received with warmth and enthusiasm, Hidalgo said, by government and financial circles in the countries concerned. A characteristic reaction was that of a director of the Bank of Togo who used his annual vacation to accompany Hidalgo on a tour of the country.

"Wherever we went, he made a speech to introduce me," Hidalgo said. "He would say: 'Consider this implausible and unusual fact: it has been the white man's habit to come to Africa to take our wealth away. And here we have this man who hardly seems real, and who comes here to give us both his wealth and his work.'"

Dance

Nureyev Disappointing in 'Romeo'

LONDON, June 12 (IHT) — Rudolf Nureyev has opened another marathon "Nureyev Festival" at the London Coliseum, in which he is scheduled to dance at all 28 performances in four weeks through June 30 — the first three weeks with London Festival Ballet in full-length and shorter classics, the last with the Murray Louis Dance Company of New York.

His opening-night performance in his own production of "Romeo and Juliet" was at a low level of sparkle and personality. A well-defined character was some help in what is basically a muddled choreographic presentation of the tragedy, but the chief dancing pleasure was in the Festival Ballet's Patricia Ruanne as a poignantly expressive Juliet and Nicholas Johnson's buoyant Mercutio.

Next week's shorter classics will include Nureyev's first London appearance in the original Nijinsky version of "L'Apres-midi d'un faune," as well as two other famous ballets from the Diaghilev company's repertory: Fokine's "Le Spectre de la Rose" and "Scheherazade."

—NOEL GOODWIN

Films in Paris

Latest Sherlock Holmes Is Pipe Dream by Decree

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 12 (IHT) — Sherlock Holmes is stranded without his creator to choose crimes for him to solve. About all he has left are his meerschaum pipe, his double-peaked cap, his hypodermic needle and his bumbling sidekick, Dr. Watson.

The desire to be Conan Doyle is not suppressed among movie folk, always ignorant of their limitations. It springs up perennially. Billy Wilder has delivered himself of the trumped-up "Private Life of Sherlock Holmes" and another Wilder, Gene Kelly, of the even more inept "Sherlock Holmes' Smarter Brother." These object lessons have gone unheeded and another bootleg product is upon us: "Murder by Decree" (Paramount Odéon and Publicis Champs-Elysees in English).

This time we are met with a B-picture proposition: Sherlock Holmes on the trail of Jack the Ripper. A Hollywood scenario, having heard the dubious theory that the ripping Jack was the Duke of Clarence, proceeds to improvise, tracing the guilt for the ghastly murders to the foot of the throne. As it is a matter of public record that Queen Victoria was not only indignant at the failure of Sir Charles Warren and his Metropolitan police to find the murderer, but wrote her own suggestions to him and to The Times, even Watson would have dismissed such red-baiting tosh.

The screenplay is rooted less in Victorian history than it is in lecherous Victorian melodrama. It is often as though Holmes had been added to the personnel of "East Lynne," the popular weepy of the era.

An inordinate amount of sob-stuff is mixed with the blood-letting. A girl of humble station is tricked into a fraudulent marriage by the wicked duke and, after the birth of her illicit baby, is imprisoned in a madhouse to silence her, while her street-walking sisters fall



Christopher Plummer's Holmes in "Murder by Decree."

to Jack's flashing knife in dark lanes. Even the long-lost child is included and one is surprised that the tearful cockney ballad, "She Was Poor But She Was 'Onest'" has not been employed as theme song.

Holmes, after an upright start, is divested of his customary savoir-faire and joins the preposterous proceedings with a show of fiery indignation. In clandestine audience with Lord Salisbury he carries on like an arrested suffragette, raving about unwed mothers, dirty dukes and cautioning the monarchy to watch its step. It is, as Victorians would exclaim, a disgraceful exhibition.

The production atones in part for the sloppy dramaturgy, setting before us persuasively the Baker Street digs, the gas-lit streets thronged with hansom cabs, the pea-soup fogs and the misery of Whitehall in the '90s.

Christopher Plummer is this neo-Holmes who has evidently given up morphine for opium pipe dreams, and James Mason makes a stalwart Watson. John Gielgud, bewhiskered, is the soundboard Salisbury and Anthony Quayle impersonates the devious police chief.

Another non-Conan Doyle version of Holmes' adventures is due. In this, it is reported that the Baker Street detective goes to Vienna to consult with Freud, and Laurence Olivier appears as the evil Moriarty. Quick, Watson, the needle!

It would benefit the cinema enormously if Federico Fellini directed all the films. He — and apparently he alone among his practicing contemporaries this side of Russia — can vivify each scene. In brief, he knows how to keep the movies on the move, an almost lost art. His rivals attempt the feat by shock treatment, introducing startling shows of physical violence or

city's streets to disappear in the rays of the rising sun.

"If you're a communist, they're fascists and if you're a fascist they're communists," he explained about his ominous night riders. "If you're neither they are your hidden fears and anxieties, the troubling thoughts of the dark hours."

Fellini is a caricaturist and with a deft, swift hand draws what he sees, his model filtered through his sardonic humor. In "Prova d'Orchestra" he asks questions, but like any authentic artist he provides no solutions.

Rainer Werner Fassbinder, a white hope of the latter-day Teutonic cinema, has churned out over 30 films during his brief career. As he writes them, sometimes appears in them and has now taken to photographing them as well as directing them, he has become a sort of perpetual motion machine which apparently allows him little time to think.

His latest opus, "Die Dritte Generation" (at the Racine in German) is a careless quickie, a misfiring parody on terrorism and terrorism. It is never clear who is being satirized or why. We are introduced to a band of fumbling bohemian anarchists, as dull a collection of parlor theorists as the season has vouchsafed, and the result is immeasurably boring. The assembled are purely superficial and expose themselves as a parade of paper figures cut out with blunt scissors from a comic book, having less substance than the characters of a musical comedy. What was intended no doubt was a black farce, but the ending in which a big businessman is kidnapped and held for ransom scores no definable point. Fassbinder's camera work employs some UFA angles in a staircase pursuit but otherwise is commonplace and Eddie Constantine is the captured tycoon of the scenario's fiddle-fad-dle.

Nothing is wasted in a Fellini film. Every shot has importance and not only brings the screen alive, but endows it with abiding life. A single flash often scores lasting impact: the obese nun taking a drink at the resort fountain in "8½," the dog on an open truck barking at the coiffured dog in a limousine in "Roma," the severed head flung into bright sea waves in "Satyricon."

"Prova d'Orchestra" (at the Balzac, the Colisee and the Saint-Germain Village in the original Italian) is Fellini's latest. It was devised as a television feature and runs only an hour and 10 minutes, but it is another brilliant motion picture.

A symphony orchestra gathers in a castle chamber of recommended acoustics. The rehearsal is interrupted by a union delegate. A break is called to discuss the issues and the meeting degenerates into a protest free-for-all with vandalism, shouting of slogans and sudden sexual desires. Then comes another interruption, a catastrophe of nature which threatens all and brings law and order, the musicians taking up their instruments again under the baton of the conductor they have reviled as a tyrant.

What is the significance of this fable? Its meaning has been disputed and Fellini is content to let it speak for itself.

Not long ago, when he was shooting the finale of his film "Roma," he looked down from a hilltop on an army of motorcyclists, helmeted and in black leather, who at his signal were to circle the Colosseum and charge through the

Lyubimov to Stage
'Boris' at La Scala
MOSCOW (Reuters) — Yuri Lyubimov, one of the Soviet Union's best-known theater directors and a frequent target of official criticism, will stage Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" at Milan's La Scala for the opening of the 1979-80 season on Dec. 7.
The authorities' decision to allow him to accept the invitation comes only a year after he was barred from staging another Russian opera, Tchaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," at the Paris Opera following a bitter attack on him in the Communist Party paper Pravda.

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OECD Alarmed By Price Surge

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, June 12 (NYT) — Inflation is starting to accelerate again throughout the Western industrial world, arousing fears that another economic slowdown with higher unemployment may lie ahead.

Today, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which monitors the economic performance of the Western nations, announced that shop floor prices rose 1.1 percent on average during April in its 24 member countries, the sharpest monthly increase in two years.

OECD Secretary-General Emile van Lennep was expected tomorrow to warn the organization's annual ministerial meeting that rising inflation is likely to push the West's overall economic growth rate down to between 3 and 3.5 percent this year, against 3.7 percent in 1977 and 1978. "Resilient inflation may make it impossible to increase economic demand in a number of countries over a longish period," he said today.

Although unemployment stands at 18 million, or 5.4 percent of the labor force, Mr. Van Lennep warned that growth "is likely to remain too weak to bring about any reduction over the next 18 months."

During the six-month period ending in April, the OECD reports that retail prices rose at an annual rate of 9.3 percent, after rising at a rate of 8.4 percent in the six months that ended in March. If prices continue to rise at comparable rates, the OECD's figures show that the West could be heading for its worst inflation in recent history.

Retail Prices
Between 1961 and 1970, the OECD calculates that consumer prices rose at an average rate of 3.4 percent in all its member countries. This overall rate accelerated between 1971 and 1976 to 8.6 percent, edged up to 8.7 percent the following year, then fell nearly a percentage point to 7.9 percent last year.

Economic policymakers fear that sharply rising prices will force governments to adopt restrictive policies that will undermine the hesitant economic recovery under way in several Western countries. Such fears are reinforced by the acceleration of inflation in countries where it traditionally has been lower and on which the rest of the world has relied to sustain trade and growth.

U.S. Inflation
The United States, where prices rose an average 2.8 percent a year between 1961 and 1970, had the third highest inflation rate among the major Western countries in the six months ending in April, with prices rising at a 10.8-percent annual rate. Britain's rate was 13.5 percent and Italy's 15.6 percent.

In West Germany, inflation was running at a 7.5-percent annual rate in the six months ending in April, or almost three times the 2.5-percent rate last year. Swiss inflation is accelerating even more sharply: it reached 3.4 percent in the six months ending in April, against 1.1 percent in all of 1978.

Economists generally agree that the inflationary upsurge has multiple, if contradictory causes, although they disagree on their relative significance.

An important, although paradoxical explanation, is that last year the weak dollar reduced the cost of oil and other imported raw materials for Europe and Japan, which pay for them in dollars. Now that the dollar is more stable, these countries find their import bills rising and have to face the fact that, even with their depressed levels of economic activity, they may have higher inflation than they want.

This is why West Germany is trying to stop the dollar rising too far against the Deutsche mark, although last year it was trying to build the dollar up, arguing that a weak dollar would undermine world trade. But while the weak dollar helped Europe dampen raw material costs, it raised U.S. inflation by increasing the cost of many imports.

A second factor is that a strong U.S. recovery, combined with Europe's recent upswing, has helped to boost raw material prices, while the Iranian crisis has caused the price of oil to start rising faster than world inflation, after several years when its real cost fell. Finally, Europe's efforts to prop up the dollar last year by supporting it on the market led to a large inflow of funds into their economies, which expanded national money supplies and gave a further push to prices.

Dealing With OPEC
The sources said that the seven nations had been unable to achieve a common front on dealing with the OPEC actions, although France has been pressing for a pact to prevent oil-consuming nations from entering a financially ruinous bidding war. They said that some consensus had been reached in several areas involving energy but that efforts were being made to avoid setting up anything that OPEC might perceive as a consumers' bloc.

The Paris meeting will develop a mechanism to insure that conservation targets are met and to keep a close watch on the spot oil market, the sources said. They pointed to unconfirmed reports that the pact would go as high as \$30 a barrel as an instance where policymakers could be led astray.

Fluor Splits Stock 3-for-2
LOS ANGELES, June 12 (Reuters) — Fluor Corp. directors declared yesterday a 3-for-2 stock split, payable Aug. 13 in holders of record June 29. Directors also increased the quarterly dividend on the pre-split shares to 37½ cents, payable July 15 in holders of record June 29.

News and Notes

Fiat is to take control of the financially ailing SEAT automobile company, Spain's largest industry. Sociedad Espanola de Automoviles de Turismo is owned jointly at present by the Spanish government, Fiat (36 percent) and private shareholders. Fiat is to invest \$181.8 million in SEAT in two stages, half this year and half in 1980. By 1981, it will control 90 percent of SEAT, and the Spanish Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI) the remaining 10 percent. However, Fiat sources caution that the Spanish government must meet certain "conditions," which include a requirement that Spanish banks agree to provide at least 44 billion pesetas (\$677 million) of loans over the next five years, that Fiat be allowed to lay off unneeded workers and that the government allow adequate price hikes. If these are not met within two years, Fiat would be allowed to pull out by selling its shares to INI.

Sixteen airlines have placed orders for 37 Boeing 747, 737 and 727 jetliners worth a total of \$550 million. Boeing, which is producing planes at a rate of 28 a month, reports its orders for the 747 jumbo jet, 18 orders for the twin-engine 737s and 17 three-

engine 727s. Boeing also says British Airways has taken options on 18 of the new 757 aircraft, valued at about \$824 million, in addition to firm orders for 19 of the planes announced last March. Eastern Airlines has placed firm orders for 21 of the 757s and has taken options on 24 more. Overall, Boeing expects 1979 sales to reach about \$8 billion compared to \$5.46 billion last year. Commercial jet transport orders are expected to total \$9 billion this year after \$11 billion in 1978.

Cooper Laboratories intends to sell certain assets of its internal medicine division to Schering of West Germany for \$85 million as part of a collaboration agreement. The agreement includes development of research products. The pharmaceutical business to be sold accounts for about 23 percent of Cooper's total sales and is one of five operating divisions. Excluded from the sale are the dermatology products of the division, certain manufacturing facilities and the company's sun-sunshine drug, now being clinically evaluated. However, Schering will have exclusive patent rights to make this drug worldwide and will pay Cooper a royalty of 7 percent on sales.

Bold Offer for Reliance

Takeover Bid Could Be Disaster for Exxon

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — Exxon's proposed \$1.7-billion takeover of Reliance Electric, whose directors today refused to either endorse or oppose the bid, is being described as one of the boldest, most brilliant corporate maneuvers in recent years, but also as one that could turn into a political disaster for Exxon and other major oil companies.

The preliminaries were carried out with the secrecy and smoothness of a military invasion. Although Exxon had been checking out takeover possibilities in the electric-motor industry for six months, there apparently were no leaks. The giant oil company's announcement (ITT, May 15) that it intended to acquire Reliance came as a surprise to Wall Street.

Then Exxon moved swiftly to smother any opposition from Reliance, a profitable company that had just completed a \$345-million acquisition of its own. After negotiations, Exxon offered \$72.50 a share for all of Reliance's common stock and \$201.60 for each preferred share.

Reliance common had been trading on the New York Stock Exchange at about \$34.50 a share. The Exxon offer reportedly surprised even Reliance's financial advisers, who had been expecting that Exxon would not go higher than \$60 a share.

Oil Price Controls
With price controls on domestically produced oil scheduled to be removed in gradual stages through 1981, President Carter has proposed a "windfall-profits" tax to recapture a good part of the expected added oil revenues. Some congressmen are pushing for even higher taxes, and the Exxon move gives them an immediate talking point. The Reliance takeover also could help Sen. Edward Kennedy's bill to bar oil companies from making acquisitions valued at more than \$100 million.

The Federal Trade Commission is reviewing the Exxon-Reliance plan, as it does all large-scale business combinations. An FTC official declined to say whether the deal was receiving special scrutiny.

U.S. to Phase Out Steel Import Limits
WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuters) — The United States will phase out controls on imports of specialty steel over an eight-month period, the White House announced today.

Special Trade Representative Robert Strauss said that "in view of the improvement of domestic industry conditions and competitiveness, a longer extension... is not warranted." The controls on stainless and alloy steel, imposed in 1976, were due to expire tomorrow.

Prime Rate Cut Spurs N.Y. Rally

NEW YORK, June 12 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange responded with a powerful advance to a cut in the prime rate by Morgan Guaranty Trust today.

Institutions took part as trading volume swelled to 45.45 million shares from 28.27 million yesterday, analysts said. It was the heaviest turnover this year and the heaviest since Nov. 1 last year when 50.45 million shares changed hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up over 10 points at its high,

closed with a gain of 7.71 points at 845.29. Advancing issues outpaced declines by more than 3-to-1, or 1,214 advances to 378 declines.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, which lowered its prime rate to 11¼ from 11½ percent, said the decrease reflects market conditions. Most other banks are currently at the 11½ percent level where they have been since December.

Donald Maule, director of research at Merrill Lynch's government securities unit called the action "obvious recognition of the

fact that there's been significant downward pressure on short-term rates due to moderation in loan demand over the past month emanating from a significant weakening in the pace of the economy."

He also cited the "artificially high" spread between the prime and rates in the commercial paper market where corporations borrow from each other at short-term rates below those offered by banks.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Commerce Department reported that the nation's businesses built up

inventories during April at the fastest pace in a year while sales fell sharply. Inventories climbed \$5.4 billion — or 1.4 percent — to \$397.1 billion compared with a 1.1-percent gain during March. Manufacturing inventories rose 1.6 percent between March and April while retail stocks rose 1.7 percent. Sales dipped 3.2 percent to \$277.4 billion, a sharp reversal from March's 4.1-percent increase.

The department reported that the total inventory-to-sales ratio soared to 1.43 from 1.37 in March, meaning businesses had sufficient goods on hand to meet sales demand for 1.43 months during April.

Analysts noted that investors have been hoping that signs of an economic slowdown would take upward pressure off interest rates. Recent signs of slowing economic activity include a drop in May retail sales, a rise in April business inventories, a steep drop in April durable goods orders and a slowing in wholesale price increases in May to less than half the rate of April.

Institutional money managers, holding large cash reserves, may not be ready to say interest rates have peaked, one analyst said, but they would be likely to commit some of that cash to equities over the remaining two weeks of the second quarter and then "look around a bit" to survey the economic terrain.

However, after the market closed, U.S. Steel said it is raising prices on certain steel products averaging about 3½ percent on its total steel mill product line, effective July 1. Major products affected include steel sheet and strip, bar and semi-finished, rail, wheels and

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

U.S. Futures Buying Skewed Interest Rates

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — The recent sharp drop in short-term interest rates came largely from speculative buying in the growing futures market for U.S. government securities. That is the view of money analysts who say that many investors, convinced that interest rates are heading downward, are placing their bets in the futures market for the first time.

Many government officials, including some from the Federal Reserve and the Treasury, have expressed concern that speculative futures trading could cause extreme volatility in the money market, possibly even threatening the Fed's ability to carry out credit policy.

securities prices. The heavy buying in Chicago's International Monetary Market for Treasury bill futures has boosted prices sharply, spilling the effects over into the spot money market.

The decline in interest rates has been striking in the resale market yesterday, for example, 13-week Treasury bills closed at about 9.09 percent bid, down from 9.18 percent bid Friday. At one point yesterday, for the first time since December, a cash trade took place at under 9 percent. As recently as early this month, 13-week Treasury bills were hovering at about 9.55 percent.

A similar pattern is evident in futures. Yesterday, 13-week bill contracts for delivery in September closed at a price to yield 8.72 percent. That compared with a 9.38-percent yield equivalent as recently as June 4.

"The futures market appears to have had a significant impact on the spot market," said David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lantson & Co., a New York securities firm. He observed that specialists who arbitrage between the spot and futures markets tend to keep the rate movements in the two closely related. When the rates move apart, "something's got to give," he said. Recently it has been the spot market that has been doing the giving.

The market for Treasury bill futures has been active. As of Friday, open contracts on 13-week bills amounted to 66,228, equivalent to more than \$66 billion of actual securities. As recently as April 5, there were only 53,646 open contracts.

Actual trading in the futures market also has risen sharply. Last month 154,696 contracts for Treasury bills changed hands, up from

111,491 contracts in April and from 38,931 a year earlier.

Some people who are regular participants in the cash market are turning to futures, because it is less expensive to take a position. In the cash market, investors have to pay about a 10-percent interest rate to borrow funds to buy Treasury bills, well above the current rate on bills. By contrast, only \$1,250 must be put up for a \$1-million bill contract in the futures market.

Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions in Local Currencies, Unless Otherwise Indicated

Britain		Metal Box	
Year	1979	1979	1978
Revenue	922.59	807.45	
Profits	58.22	55.77	
Per share	0.573	0.618	

Canada		Seagram	
Year	1979	1979	1978
Revenue	571.70	533.80	
Profits	12.24	22.31	
Per share	0.35	0.64	
Revenue	1,960	1,850	
Profits	59.64	62.33	
Per share	1.70	1.78	

United States		Gulf Western	
Year	1979	1979	1978
Revenue	1.39	1.09	
Profits	50.99	43.45	
Per share	1.05	0.84	
Share dil.	0.77	0.63	
Revenue	3,000	3,100	
Profits	166.75	122.93	
Per share	3.34	2.39	
Share dil.	2.46	1.82	

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U.S. Panel Hits Foreign Bribe Act

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — A White House task force on U.S. exports has drafted recommendations to President Carter that call for the immediate weakening and eventual abandonment of key provisions in the law that prohibits the payment of bribes overseas by U.S. corporations.

Concluding that the law is costing the United States \$1 billion a year in lost trade, the task force has prepared recommendations for the removal of the Securities and Exchange Commission from enforcement responsibilities and proposing that the administration prepare the ground for a change that would permit a resumption of bribery.

The recommendations, a draft of which was obtained by The New York Times, are expected to be forwarded to Mr. Carter later this week by Henry Owen, a top White House adviser on international economics. If adopted, they would preempt a review of the law being conducted by the criminal division of the Justice Department.

Fluor Splits Stock 3-for-2
LOS ANGELES, June 12 (Reuters) — Fluor Corp. directors declared yesterday a 3-for-2 stock split, payable Aug. 13 in holders of record June 29. Directors also increased the quarterly dividend on the pre-split shares to 37½ cents, payable July 15 in holders of record June 29.

Proponents of the law say that the task force proposals would effectively emasculate it, and are a result of intense lobbying of the administration by the business community.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, passed in 1977, makes it a crime for U.S. corporations to bribe officials of foreign governments to obtain business. It also prohibits falsification of accounting records to cover up overseas payoffs.

The business community has complained that the law puts U.S. multinational corporations at a competitive disadvantage because it is ambiguous and because foreign corporations do not operate under similar restraints.

The White House task force, composed of representatives from nine government agencies, faults the bribery law for producing both economic and political losses to the United States. From an informal study of U.S. exports in a dozen countries, the task force concludes that the law costs the United States \$1 billion annually.

Referring to the political losses, the task force said, "The U.S. government is criticized for moralizing, for prying into transactions outside U.S. jurisdiction and for needlessly creating political problems."

The task force proposes that the following steps be taken:

• The Justice Department, by next September, should issue written guidance to the business community about the law, including es-

tablishment of enforcement priorities, discussion of hypothetical situations and creation of a business review procedure by which corporations could get advance government reaction to specific overseas payoff plans.

• The administration should consider amending the law "to take enforcement responsibilities away from the SEC." The Justice Department and the SEC has taken a hard line on overseas payoffs.

• The administration periodically should inform Congress and the public about export losses caused by the law. This could pave the way for seeking modifications that would "permit U.S. companies to be guided by the laws of the foreign countries where they do business."

U.S. to Phase Out Steel Import Limits
WASHINGTON, June 12 (Reuters) — The United States will phase out controls on imports of specialty steel over an eight-month period, the White House announced today.

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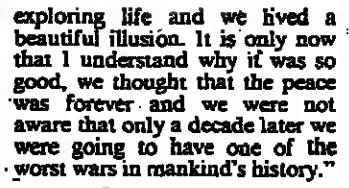
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Berenice Abbott

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Conditioned to Visualize'**

CLASSI

UNITED AD



MENTS

**REAL ESTATE
WANTED/EXCHANGE**

EMPLOYMENT
PERSONNEL WANTED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]